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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 194 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August ..	Kashmir ..	8841
14th " ..	Devanhar ..	8092
21st " ..	Mantua ..	10885
28th " ..	China ..	7932
4th Sept. ..	Kaisar-i-hind..	11430
11th " ..	Kalyan* ..	8987
18th " ..	Plassy* ..	7346
25th " ..	[illegible] ..	15629
2nd Oc	[illegible] ..	8089
9th "	[illegible] ..	10883
16th " ..	A steamer ..	8932
23rd " ..	Karmala ..	16230
30th " ..	Naldera ..	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
§ B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About	Steamer	—
th Aug.	Dilwara ..	Call Colo Srore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12 July ..	Libsa ..	Karachi 9 a.m.
12 " ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
14th " ..	Barjeta ..	Beira direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	8404	14th Aug.	25th Aug
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Saigon Maru	I. Hichi	9th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	16th Aug.	25th Aug.
Luzon Maru ..	N. Shinozaki	15th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2160.

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3

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special .. Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" .. Rs. 750/-
First Class "B" .. Rs. 700/-
Second Class .. Rs. 660/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
29-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Sonat Bazaar, 287, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. J. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM, THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
[illegible] are received fixed for one year [illegible] periods at the rates of interest ascertained on application.
BANK accounts opened [illegible] Rules on application.
STRINGFULLAW
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KERLUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,463

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	8	0
Reserve Funds	18,29,552	8	3

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Okanoshima	Toriaburacho
Iyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Osaka	
Kobe	Noguichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for longer periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on approved securities.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Church[illegible] Bombay.
Post B[illegible]

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,08,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	50,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	50,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murabad Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY. (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tainam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 20a.
Hornby Road, Bombay

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HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
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SILK DRESSES
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Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Iloilo	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus & by the H.M.L.A.
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00[illegible]
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00[illegible]
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Old Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
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Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowri[illegible]

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sourpe & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
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as
It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia: and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—
"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.
Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.
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Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.
Times Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,
216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

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THE
Okawa Tdg. & Mfg., Co. Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)
24-Elphinstone Circle. Fort, P. O. Box No. 405. Telephone No. 2575.
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Waste Opening & Spg. Machines.
Tubular Band Making Machines.
Okawa's Knife Roller Gips. (Power or Foot)
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Foot Looms.
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All Mill & Gin Stores.
Oil Engines
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Other textile Industrial requisities, Etc. For further particulars write at above addres

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791, Sankdisery (B) Ahmedabad.

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The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.,
Princess St., Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,500
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

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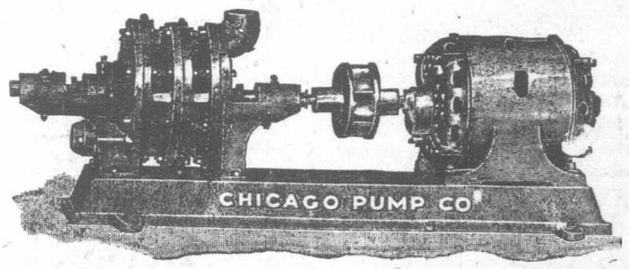

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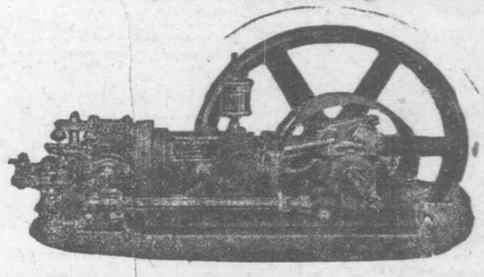

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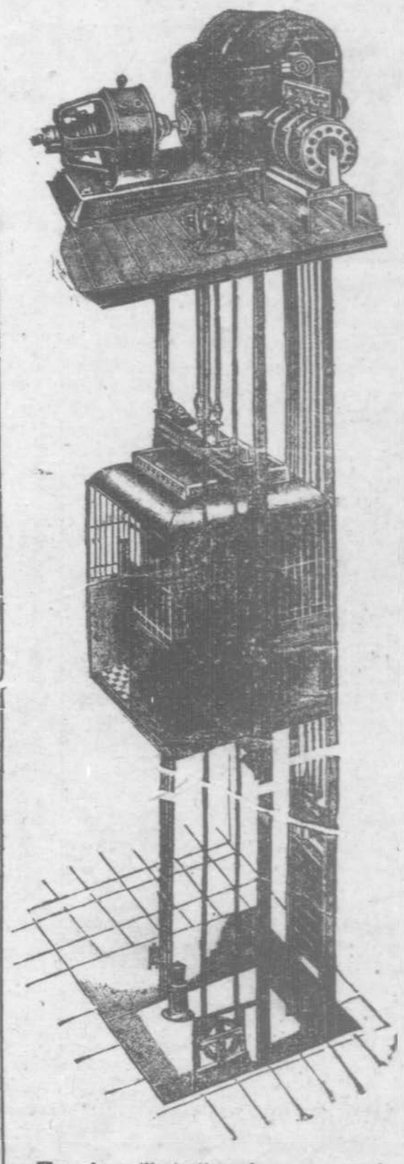

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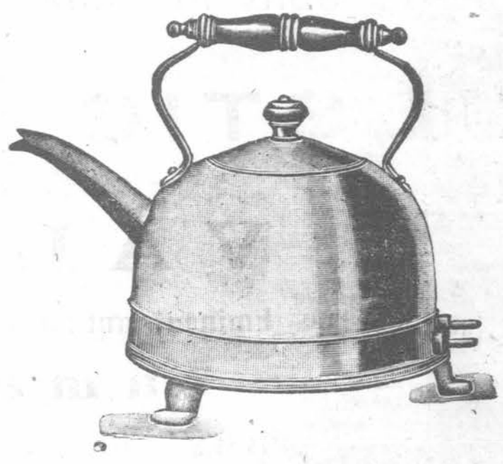

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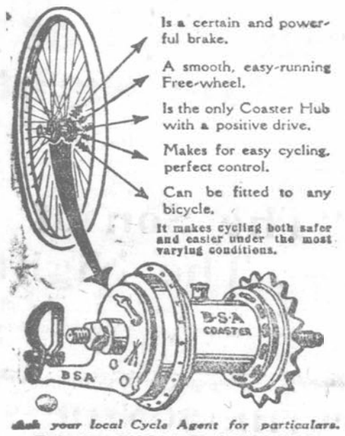

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HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN UNUSUAL APPLICATION.

RULE FOR MANDAMUS.

In the matter of Ramswami Aiyar Agent of the Aurangabad Mills Ltd. at Bombay. and
In the matter of the Income Tax Act.
(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad).

This was an application under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act for a rule calling upon the chief Revenue Authority, Bombay to show cause why he should not refer the case for the opinion of the High Court under section 51 of the Income Tax Act Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the petitioner in support of the application.

PETITIONERS' STATEMENT.

In their petition the petitioners stated that they were carrying on business in Bombay as Agents of the Aurangabad Mills Ltd. The petitioners firm was entitled to receive from the said company a remuneration of 10 p. c. on the nett annual profits of the company subject to a minimum of Rs. 12,000 per annum irrespective of the profits of the company. On 6th May 1920 the petitioners were served with a notice from the Collector of Income-tax assessing them in a very large sum as excess profits duty. The petitioners presented a petition to the chief Revenue Authority claiming exemption from duty under cause 2 (offices or employments) of Sch. 1 to the Act. On 12th July one of the partners in the petitioners' firm saw the Commissioner of Income Tax and argued before him that they were not liable to assessment for excess profits. On 19th July he appeared before the chief revenue authority and made a similar submission and applied that he should refer the case to the High Court under Sec. 51 of the Income Tax Act fits Duty Act by Sec. 15 of the said Act which is made applicable to the Excess Pro. The Chief Revenue authority decided that the petitioner's firm was not exempt from such duty on the ground that this business was not an excepted business as they were a firm and not an individual and as such could not be servants of the company. The Chief Revenue authority declined to state a case for reference to the High Court on the ground that although the petitioners' application was not frivolous he considered a reference unnecessary since no other mill agents had claimed such an exemption except in one other instance in which too he had decided against the applicant. The Chief Revenue Authority however reduced the assessment by a certain amount. The petitioners submitted that the Chief Revenue Authority in refusing to submit a case for the above stated reasons failed and refused to exercise his discretion according to law and that such refusal was arbitrary and and capricious and should be disallowtd by the Court. The petitioners on these allegations prayed that the Court would be pleased to call upon the C.R.A. under Sec. 45 of the specific Relief Act to draw up a statement of the case and refer it with its own opinion thereon to the High Court or in the alternative to order the C.R.A. to hear and determine according to law the petitioners' said application and to refer the question to the Court.

The Court said that it was within the discretion of the C.R.A. to do so or not.

Mr. Coltman submitted that that was so, but that discretion had to be properly exercised and not in an arbitrary or capricious manner. Counsel cited 24 Q.B.D. where it was held that a public officer had to exercise his discretion fairly.

His Lordship said that he was not satisfied that the decision of the C.R.A. was wrong.

Mr. Coltman submitted that the point was very arguable and they should have an opportunity of arguing it and showing that they were entitled to an exemption. The application for reference had been made orally in the course of the proceedings before the C.R.A.

HIS LORDSHIP GRANTS RULE.

His Lordship observed that it was very dimcult to see what had actually occurred. There should have been a written petition and the C.R.A. written order thereon. If the Court's jurisdiction to issue a mandamus was to be invoked, the petitioner should be on firmer ground. Counsel submitted that he admitted that a written application to the C.R.A. and his order thereon would have been more satisfactory but there was nothing in Sec. 51 of the Income Tax Act which required the application to be in writing.

His Lordship granted a rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhodas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard, 2-7-20.

345-19—Mantri and Co (for a plaintiff)—Alphonso Pinto v Messrs Garlick & Co, Edg G W and Co.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1400-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm and anr, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

302-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrate, Rustomji and Gin.

259-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand and Sons a firm v Fulchand Javerchand and anr, Purnanand and Clubwalla, N C Dalal.

125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Kilachand alias Kellabhoy Virchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co.

614-19—Edg G W and Co, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

336-20—Chitnis M and K, Rattansey Dossa v Keshavji Ramdas a firm, Shroff and Vazilha.

3663-19—Bhai K and G, Kassam Devji v Mahomed Hussein Esoofalli and anr, Ragh N and Co.

1712-18—Ard H D and Co, Aspandiar Goodarzi Meherban v Khodabux Goodrazee Meherban and ors, Mulla and M.

1128-19—Bhai K and G, Sankalchand Maganlal v Maganlal Dullabhbhai Desai, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1638-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Mulla and M.

1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

1446-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3082-19—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithibai widow, Edg G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and Desai.

1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohanlal Purshotamdas Shah v Lallubhai Chhaganlal and ors, M B Chothia.

1340-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1385-19—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Dossabhai and Co a firm v Meghji Padamsey a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1402-20—Bhai K and G, Jagannath Gigraj v Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Shroff and D.

429-19—Jamsetji R and D, H Bhicajee and Co a firm v Marwadi Ramjiwan Nivetia a firm, Pandia and Co, Part heard.

1657-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Manilal Motilal a firm v Vishwambharlal Kissonlal a firm, Wada G and Co, Part heard.

1833-19—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Jugjiwan Anandji and Co v Sha Narrottam Motichand, Moti and D.

660-19—Purnanand and Club, Kalliani Keshowji a firm v Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm, Moti and Devi.

3357-19—Motichand and Devi, B N Sane v Janoo Hassan a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

WORKERS' MEETING.

TO PROTEST AGAINST DEPRIVATION OF RIGHT OF VOTING.

A meeting of all workers of Bombay will be held at Marwadi Vaidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow at 5 p. m. under the auspices of the Bombay Postmen, packers, and Telegraph Workmen's Union, G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, B. B. and C. I. Railway Workmen's Union, Dock Workmen's Union and Bombay Gas Workmen's Union for protesting against the change made in the electoral rules whereby 40 Rs. textile wage earning workmen have been deprived of their right of voting for the legislative Council of Bombay.

All workers of Bombay are invited to attend the meeting.

Mr. Joseph Baptista the president of several Unions and Mr. Ginwala, Mr. Dalvi and Jhabvala and other speakers will address the meeting.

TURKEY AND POLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the debate in the Commons on the Polish anairs Mr. Lloyd George—the Hero of the Turkish Peace Treaty—uttered the following significant words:—

"The fact is that the Poles not only attacked Russia, but they did so in spite of the British and French warnings. The Soviet was entitled to demand guarantees against repetition of similar attacks. But nothing could justify reprisal or punishment, which was destined to wipe out the aggressor's national existence."

Now, sir, the Allies say that Turkey was an aggressor in the last war inasmuch as she was the first to attack Russia. It is also urged that Turkey did so in spite of the warnings from England as represented by Mr. Asquith. So far as these facts go Poland and Turkey stand on perfectly the same level, and exhibit no difference at all. But the difference becomes horribly conspicuous indeed when one finds that utterly unjust and cruel terms have been imposed on Turkey while only "guarantees" have been demanded from Poland. I need not go into the inner details of the Turkish bargain as sufficient light has already been thrown on the "human" intentions of the Allies in your editorial columns. But I cannot help remarking that if six years ago Turkey made the mistake of plunging into the war much against the wishes of England, England and her Allies now are committing a still graver mistake by embarking on a perpetual war with the Turks—who, by the way, have been robbed under the Peace (?) Treaty of their national hearths and homes—much against the religious sentiments of the whole Islamic world and in spite of the fact that warnings have been given in time by the Right Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali and Mahatma Gandhi. God alone knows where the mistakes of the statesmen will lead to the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

A MOSLEM.

Aug. 12.

PORTUGESE INDIANS AND FRANCHISE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I send the following query to you with a request that you will please publish the same in your worthy paper and thus enlighten those sailing in the same boat with me in point of ignorance on the subject:—

Has an Indian, Native of Portuguese India i.e. Deo, Damaun and Goa, the franchise rights as a British Indian, if temporarily living in British India? Thank you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

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FOR SALE—A Crossley Car, very little, used, as owner going Home. Inspection by Appointment only. Apply Box No. 941 Advt. Dept., "Bomaby Chronicle." 4098

GERMAN MARKS FOR SALE—Apply to GULABBHAI NAGARJI DESAI, 420, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 1st floor. Time: 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). 3039

SNOW LEOPARD, FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4185

BOOK ON AMRITSAR by Mr. HORNIMAN—Ready for immediate delivery Rs. 3/8 cash. Rs. 3/12 V.K.P. Apply Mr. A. R. SUBEDAR, Mastermansion, Chaupatty. 4148

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FOR SALE—One New English two seater CAR, 1920, Model Recently arrived. Luxuriously equiped. Apply to Box, No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4180.

READY D. Stewart Finisher, 20 H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 1 "Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H.P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4151

FOR SALE OFFICE PREMISES in Fort in central business locality with frontages on two public streets. Admirably suited for a big shop or show-room. Price Rs. four lacs. Apply Box No. 948 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4115

FOR SALE—An unique opportunity for Machinery dealers a consignment of Brand New English 8, 10, 12 Ft Lathes just cleared from Docks to be sold in one lot or separately Apply sharp Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4164

FOR SALE—Two Intermediate and four Roving FRAMES OF TWEEDALE SMALLEY of 1900. Inspection on the spot. Apply sharp to THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad. 4145

FOR SALE—A four cylinder 10 H. P. AUSTEN, thoroughly overhauled and painted, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 4,500 can be inspected, on application to SUPERINTENDENT Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital Garden-Lane, Sandhurst Road. 4080

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. 5 Oliver Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200, L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines. L. C. Smith Mo. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 389, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 150, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typewriter papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filing vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNES TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLY CO., 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4004

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size ...	100
Oliver 3, Rs. 100, 110, Brief ...	110
Sun Visible, Portable, as new, ...	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Underwood 3, Brief, Rs. 175, 2 Cols., ...	200
Remington 10 Visible, Rs. 180, 200 ...	210
Remington 10, Brief Rs. 200, 11 Brief, ...	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	...
New Underwood Typewriters, all sizes	...
Ribbons for all Typewriters ...	...
Eureka Carbon Papers, both sizes ...	...
Alpha and Omega Oil, Oil Cans, Brushes.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Fiscap ...	185
Remington No. 10 Brief Size ...	200
Remington No. 10 Policy Size ...	200
Remington No. 8 Fine ...	110
Empire No. 2 B. Spacer Like New ...	165
Oliver No. 9 Fiscap Size ...	200
Oliver No 5 Fiscap Size ...	165
Self-folding 7 Lbs. Fox Portable with Case ...	200

We are Sole Agents for the famous Light-running Fox Standard and the 7 Lb. Fox Potrable Typewriters. Free demonstration at your Office. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephine No. 4869. Telegrams; "Writertype".

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES for private cars at our Works near Madanpura. N. POWELL and Co. Lamington Road. 4166

TO BE LET.—Large FIREPROOF GODOWN at Mount Road, Mazagon, Apply ESOOFALLY EBRAHIMJI BANDOOKWALA, 15, Mount Road. 4153

TO LET.—Two BLOCKS, each containing a bath-room, a kitchen, a drawing room and two other rooms. Apply to SECRETARY, The Bombay Cloth Market Co., Ltd., (Mangaldas Market). 4161

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for the TEN YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS 1930, FREE OF INCOME-TAX, and 5 PER CENT INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN 1945-55 will be received at the Office of the undersigned, on the ground floor of the Civil Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

H. DENNING,
Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay.
Dy. Controller of Currency's Office,
The Secretariat,
Bombay, the 5th of July, 1920. 2281

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs. 200 on the 23rd month.
(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.
(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.
(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920 2220

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)
CALL NOTICE.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on 8th July, 1920, a First Call of Rs. 10 per share was made payable on or before the 31st August, 1920, either at the Registered Office of the Company at Baroda, or at the Branch Office situated at Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 26th July, 1920.

N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Sayaji Ganj.
Baroda, 26-7-1920.

N.B.—Shareholders, inspite of not having received notices uptil now owing to non-delivery by Postal Authority or change of address not being intimated to the Company or any other cause, are requested to pay up the call money for which a receipt will be passed to them. 3045

THE BHARAT SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE ON 16000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 21st July, 1920, and is payable on or before the 1st September 1920 and the Holders of the said shares are required within due date to make payments at the Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 29th July 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIA'S GREATEST SON!

THE LATE LOKMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

NOBODY can dispute that the memory of the GREAT DEMOCRAT and LEADER of INDIA should be perpetuated for that purpose a substantial memorial fund raised. A TILAKSHISHYA has exhorted "It is absolutely necessary to start memorial Fund to perpetuate the memory of the LATE GREATEST SON OF INDIA and it is hoped that the LEADERS OF INDIA will devote their earnest attention on this subject".

It is a patent fact that exorbitant sums are now-a-days thrown away to brokers as brokerage for canvassing shares of a Limited Company, but the sympathy and good-will the Public are earnestly invited to the intended "THE GURUDATT CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY" which is very shortly to be started as a Limited concern and for which the memorandum, Prospectus and Articles of Association to be filed according to the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 are being prepared and the Company expected to be registered as such in near future.

It is decided by the Promoters of the said Company that an amount calculated at Re. 1 per every subscribed share of the proposed Company will be paid in the abovementioned memorial fund raised for perpetuating the memory of the LATE LOKMANYA.

It is like killing two birds with one stone and it is hoped all the sons of the dear MOTHERLAND will leave no stone unturned and will surely subscribe their mite to the said memorial fund by subscribing to as many shares as they can of the proposed "GURUDATTA CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY" shortly to be opened with all its paraphernalia in a spacious and up-to-date theatre. Each share shall be of the face value of Rs. 25 and a sum of Rs. 5 only per share is to be paid with the application forms. Private Promoters forms can be had from the undermentioned company.

Messrs. AUNZA & CO.
45 Cawasji Patel Street.
Fort. BOMBAY.

This is a golden opportunity for all those who have the good of the country at heart and reverence for the memory of the LATE GREATEST PATRIOT OF INDIA and specially a golden opportunity for the BHATIA, MOSLEM and LOHANA Volunteers, whose motto is "Sacrifice for and service to the Country" and who naturally desire to keep in living memory the LATE LOKMANYA the embodiment of such Sacrifice and service by helping the cause of the proposed Company and thus indirectly increasing the "Memorial Fund". 4098

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, for the works in the construction of a new building at Kalbadevi Road.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each and plans and particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

MERWANJI BANA & CO.,
Architects,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
4048

FAR EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
YANGTSZE INSCE. BLDG. SHANGHAI
FIRE AND MARINE.

Business accepted at tariff rates and discounts.
Claims and Losses under the Company's Policie scan be made payable at all the Principal Ports and Cities in Europe, America, Asia and Australasia.
Policies guaranteed by the Yangtsze Insce. Assoc., Ltd.
Agents—S. NARAEN & Co., 21 Hummum Street, Bombay. 4043

NOTICE.

TO LET—Large and commodious newly built property at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road, touching new Charni Road, consisting of three floors, containing 75 rooms and ground floor, containing 5 shops and 24 motor garages, having a frontage of 220 feet and open on the West. The property, being situated in the Central locality and being erected on modern sanitary principles and fitted with Electric lights, fans, etc., and having every convenience of trams and carriages, is excellently suited for a Hotel or a big Establishment.

Apply to HUSSONALLI M. GANGRIWALLA at the above premises. 4141

NOTICE.

WEAVING MASTER. Wanted Textile Expert with sound experience in weaving, as Manager of small but expanding hand loom organisation. Applicants must have good knowledge of yarns, etc., and must be capable of organizing the sale of the finished articles. Birth or residence in Gwalior State will be an additional qualification.

The post will be offered only to a gentleman of highest character and integrity.

Apply, in writing, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to THE GWALIOR STATE TRUST LTD., Shivpuri, Gwalior State. 4140

DENTAL NOTICE

DR. CARR desires to intimate that he has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay, and personally attends all patients.

A fully qualified medical man who has specialized in Pyorrhea Alveolaries and other diseases of the oral cavity is also in attendance and gives treatment by the most up-to-date methods. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road
4113 (opp. Clock Tower), Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Tropical Plantations LIMITED.

Authorised Capital - - Rs. 50 Lakhs.

FIRST ISSUE:—50,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, oversubscribed.

SECOND ISSUE:—30,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

PRESENT THIRD ISSUE:—40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each at a premium of Re. 1 per share. now Offered for Public Subscription.

CALLS ON SHARES OF THIRD ISSUE:—

Rs. 10 on application (which may be paid either immediately or in two equal instalments of Rs. 5 each, the first along with the application and the second not later than 31st October 1920).

Rs. 10 before the end of June, 1921,

Rs. 6 before the end of December 1921.

Tea
Rubber
Cocoanut
Pepper
Sugar
Tiles.

PROPERTIES

TEA.—

Over 1,100 acres, 35 acres yielding, 175 acres planted this year and the major portion of the unplanted area to be planted next year.

RUBBER.—

Estate of 390 acres, 100 acres yielding, 220 acres 1918 planting, 70 acres planted this year.

COCOANUT.—

The famous Verapolay Gardens, 150 acres with over 8,000 bearing trees and about 2,000 young ones.

Arrangements are being made for planting about 882 acres at Thodupuzha with cocoanuts and pepper next year.

PEPPER.—

120 acres already planted with pepper vines.

The Company has also acquired the two-third majority of shares in the Punnathia Agricultural and Industrial Company, Limited, and has thereby assumed control over 1,100 acres of land at Thodupuzha and over the sugar mills, factory, buildings and other assets of the business. The existing machinery may be utilised for manufacturing tiles on a large scale.

The Company has thus in all over 3,750 acres of land and has invested about Rs. 6 lakhs in lands alone.

The Company hopes to pay dividends in 1922.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
P. T. THOMAS.

TREASURER.
K. N. NARAYANA IYER.

SECRETARY.
M. K. THOMAS, B.A.

BANKERS.
BANK OF MADRAS (all branches)
(Local Bank) S. N. BANK, Kottayam.

Application and remittances should be either handed into any of the Company's Banks or to the Treasurer, Tropical Plantations, Limited, Kottayam.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A SOUND INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—An OIL MILL as a running concern in perfect order, which has been leased out at Rs. 325 per month exclusive of all expenses. The business is easily worth over Rs. 20,000, but the owner is willing to accept a reasonable offer owing to his being unable to attend personally to the business on account of his other and more pressing engagements. Bonafide purchasers are requested to apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4111

NOTICE.

WANTED in an Indian State, a first-class CLOCK and WATCH MISTRY, reliable and thoroughly qualified to look after three Tower Clocks and several clocks in the various Palaces and public buildings. Pay according to qualifications. Salary for a good assistant allowed, if thoroughly qualified. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4027

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Motor Launches, Motor Hulls, Barges, Dinghies, the property of His Majesty's Government lying at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

Tender forms and particulars of craft for sale can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
Post Box 122, Bombay.

3037

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One English Rubber tyred sociable in very good order Rs. 1,000.

One English Rubber tyred Canoe Landau Rs. 700.

One English Rubber tyred miniature Brougham Rs. 1,100.

One English Rubber tyred Mail phaeton Rs. 800.

A complete turnout consisting of an English rubber tyred canoe landau, with a fast, strong handsome white pair of Walers, perfectly quite no vice about 15-2 and a double set of harness Rs. 1,000.

Apply to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4071

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from 16th August, and Transfers will be accepted between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. at our Registered Office, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also at our Branch Office No. 1390, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & Bros.,
Managing Agents.

4037

NOTICE.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, INSURANCE AGENTS AND OTHERS.

TRAVELLING to represent big Business Houses. Do you wish to add to your income? If so, take up as your side line, the securing of orders for "India's Services in the War." A book which sells of itself. For particulars and terms apply to The MANAGER, Newal Kishore Press, Department, "India's Services in the War," Branch Office, Hardoi. 4061

WANTED.

TRAM LINE 12 to 18 lbs. section, (for 2 or 2½ feet gauge), upto 10 miles (with or without sleepers), also crossings, also tip wagons upto 40 in number. Communicate with the undersigned, quoting minimum prices.

RAM SINGH KABLA & Co.,
Contractors,
Dholpur.

4362

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, TD.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD., having completed the purchase and taken possession of the Hong Kong Mills, all inquiries as to the latter Mills may be made of the Agents at the registered office of the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd., at Canada Buildings, Fort Bombay. 4184

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Thursday, the 19th August, 1920, and transfers will be accepted between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., on all working week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon, and 2 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

4159

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that our working partner Mr. DAMJI HIRJI THACKER has ceased to be a partner in our firm with effect from the 11th of August, 1920.

The undersigned will not, therefore, be responsible for any of his future dealings.

M. KANJI & CO.,
Cotton Brokers.

123, Esplanade Road.
Bombay 13th August, 1920.

4158

LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a CHIEF-OFFICER. He should be an I. C. E. or B. E., with previous good experience of Municipal work, icluding Water Works, Buildings Contruction, Drainage and Roads. Salary Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400.

Dated 3rd August, 1920.

M. M. MURZBAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
President, Lonavla Municipality.

3988

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of raising the Floor of a Mill Building at Parel, will be received by the Undersigned on Monday, the 23rd August, 1920.

Forms of Tender can be had from and Plans and Specification of Work can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

The work to be commenced soon after the present monsoon and must be finished by the end of February, 1921, time being of the essence of the contract.

(Sd.) TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A., &c. (Lond.)
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, &c.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay.

4173

NOTICE.

SEND your BROKEN FOUNTAIN and STYLO PENS TO PEN HOSPITAL and they will make them new.

HILTON & Co.,
P. O. Box 801, CALCUTTA.

2653

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 27th day of August, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. S. Shellim and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. as directors to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for relection.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of August, 1920, to the 6th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th Aug., 1920.

4187

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement given in the papers by Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys on behalf of their client Mr. BAPUJI RUSTOMJI KERAWALLA for Auction Sale of the properties at Old Sonapur Lane and Chandanwadi, at the risk and on account of our client Haji Suleman Salemahmad, we are instructed by our client the said Haji Suleman Salemahmad to say that the said Bapuji Rustomji Kerawalla, who agreed to sell these properties to him has failed to make out a marketable title regarding the Chandanwadi property as agreed upon and so he has rightfully declined to complete the sale. Our client, therefore, shall not be responsible for the auction sale.

Dated this 13th August, 1920.

Bombay.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Attorneys for Mr. Kaji Suleman Salemahmad.

4185

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATES. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEADMASTER Coronation High-School, Mangrol-Kathiawad. 4178

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held on the 28th July, 1920, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Edulji Bisney and Jamsedji Dinshaw Mistry, of Bombay, Parsis, two of the Trustees of a certain Indenture of Trust of 10th January, 1896, our client, the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Out and Ground Rent Tenure, but since redeemed from payment of Quit and Ground Rent together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 182, New No. 5035, Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 9407, and bounded on the East by the Public Wafer Well, known as Chimnajee's Well, on the West by the said Hornby Road on the North by Nanabhai Lane, on the South by the property of Sir Yusuf Mahomed, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369-371 and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Pundole and Sons and others, the tenants and the Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4054

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (estate and effects) of BHIMJI ROOPJI, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Rhodia, in the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Sirchi, doing business in Bombay as Kariana. ..... Deceased.

Bai RAMKOOVERBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, temporarily residing in Jainarayan Hardwari Warwadi's Chawl in Anant Rushi's Wadi, in Cathedral Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of Jully in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATELL.
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of July, 1920.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4086

SUBSTITUTED SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HANTHAWADDY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Civil Regular No. 29 of 1918.

THOMAS HARE OF MYITKYINA, Plaintiff
vs.
CASSIMJEE ADAMJEE & Others, Defendants.

3 (g) Mariambhai daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased of Nasik Road, Deolali,
3 (h) Cassimjee Hipptulla of Fort Bombay, widower of Sakinabai deceased, daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased, heirs and legal representatives of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession of the Great and Little Coco Islands, etc. Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on FRIDAY the 3rd September, 1920, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate which the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file a written statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1920.

By order,
NYAN HLAING,
Head Clerk,
District Judge Court, Hanthawaddy.

4185

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

SECTIONS 60 AND 64 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNISIFF OF ALLIPY.
: No. 945 of 1094

Plaintiff:—Daramsi Vagji, Merchant, Lekshmi Pandakasala, Beach, Allippy.

1st Defendant.—Mandalal Dalji, Chief Partner in Mandalal Dalji Company, Merchant, Patgaudi, Kariyana Bazaar, Post No. 3, Bombay.

To,

The defendant aforesaid,

WHEREAS the said Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for money, you are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 30th day of August, 1920, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the above named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader the documents, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 4th day of August, 1920.

By order,
Head Clerk, L. Krishnaswami Naidu.

4175

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 100 SHARES OF THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 12.30 p.m., Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at New Share Bazar by order of Seth Hassanally Haji Mahomed Ladha and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—

100 shares of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., face value of which Rs. 75 in which Rs. 7-8 are paid up.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES COTTON.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 3339 OF 1919.

Boridas Fozmal a firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
(1) Silemal Hastimal a firm, (2) Khimji Govindji, a firm ..... Defendants.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Mr. N. C. Dalal, Attorney for the plaintiffs, and in pursuance of the Decretal order passed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit on the 9th December, 1919, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba:—

26 bales cotton bearing mark V/K.

Above bales are lying in the godown of Makadam Khimji Vishram at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th and TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of hirda, bags of orid, bags of flour, bags of bhusa, bags of rapeseeds, bags of toor, bags of turmeric, bags of salt, bundles of forms, bales of twine, bales of C. P. goods, bundles of iron bars, cases of tea, lot of iron scraps, bundles of hemp, empty wooden casks, case of brassware, zinc slates, loose firewood, tins of oil, empty cylinder, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of twist, bags of sweeping gram and bundles of sweeping cotton, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES F. P. COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard on Colaba by order of Messrs. Prier De Soane & Co., the following:—

11 Bales F. P. Cotton Invoice No. 16 dated 8-4-1920.
Elichpur to Colaba, C. P. Wagon No. 235
Railway Receipt No. C/32 16/13.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery off within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Aug., 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
28, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COATING SUITING, SHIRTING, CLOTH, AND SHOP FURNITURE.

Sale on MONDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Important to tailors and outfitters.

On MONDAY, 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION Co., will sell by Public Auction the entire stock in-trade of the shop No. 12 ground floor of the Jariwalla Buildings opposite Golpitha Sandhurst Road, consisting of superior coatings.

Serge.
Flannels.
Shirtings.
Visitings.
Hosiery, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 333.

THE AUCTION SALE of one FORD Lorry of One Ton with strong modern body, Iron Clamped and Braced.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

One Ford Lorry of one ton with strong wooden body, iron clamped and braced.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The Chest of Drawers, Trunks, Wearing Apparels, Drum Making Machine, Boots, etc., etc.

Under the instructions of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased gentlemen Messrs. CRAYFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Appollo Street, Fort, the following. The estate of late Mr. R. C. Forrest:—Chest of drawers trunks, chairs electric lamps, letter racks wearing apparels, brushes, boots, rifles, etc., etc.

The estate of late Mr. F. G. Ross:—Grinding stones, books, filter, drum making machine, tools empty drums, clock, etc., etc.

The estate of late Lt. J. Bremer:—One sword.

The estate of late Mr. Sabaji Savaliram Meher: about 400 cartridges.

The estate of late Miss B. J. Williamson. 1 D. B. 12 bore gun with accessories.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 14.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.

Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

Myers Pumps

Best Pumping Machinery on Earth.
A reliable and prominent HOUSE of PUMPS

Ensures efficient and easy working and plenty of water. Port ability a chief characteristic.

Specially designed for tanks, rivers or shallow wells. Capacity 2,000 gallons per hour.

All kinds of Pumps always on view.

Patronised by Govt.

Particulars on request to—

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,
Sole Agents,
321, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4834

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay residency:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman Srteet, Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post
BOMBAY 8.

Kashmir Novelties.

Seasoned Walnut wood carved furniture in unique designs excellent workmanship. Writing tables, chairs, Tea tables card tables, screens, side boards, dining room sets, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Tea Trays, etc.; Also Hall marked Silver ware and interesting Papier Machie

PRICE LIST FREE.

Photograph to choose designs by V.P.P.

HABIBJOO & SONS.
STATE WOOD CARVERS & JEWELLERS,
3rd Bridge, Srinagar, KASHMIR.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
Clare Road Bakery,
Byculla Station Road.

OXIDAZE TABLETS
For
Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.
Re. 1-4 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE Co., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sole Agents:—
T. M. THAKORE & Co.,
36 *Church Gate Street,*
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Literature and Sample free to Medical Profession on request.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Constipation Cured

WITHOUT DRUGS, PILLS OR POTIONS.

Rapid Simple remedy for Constipation, the Root Cause of Dyspepsia, gastritis, flatulence, griping pains, Diarrhœa, depression, Biliousness and heartburn, and Appendicitis, all fevers, &c.

Hitherto sufferers from these dangerous disorders were forced to use dangerous drugs and purging pills. The effect is only temporary at the best. They give relief for a time, but render the system very liable to further disorder. Hence they must be taken in increasing doses until the system becomes drug-poisoned as well as dyspeptic.

Where these have hopelessly failed, the J. B. L. Cascade has achieved its greatest triumphs It strikes at the very root of the disease and cures by eradicating actual cause.

> A Military Officer writes:—"I never knew really what good health was before using the Douche. I always thought I enjoyed good health, but what health I had before was nothing like that I enjoy now. This I attribute to your excellent advice. I would not be without the J. B. C. Cascade for worlds."

With the J. B. L. Cascade are given full instructions and also a copy of the famous book "The Royal Road to Health, by Dr. Tyrrell M.D., a complete guide to the cause, treatment and cure of all stomach and similar disorders.

It is absolutely necessary for office workers, clerks, and all who follow sedentary and indoor occupations, to keep the stomach and digestive organs always in the highest health, Unless the alimentary canal is kept thoroughly cleansed, poisons and waste matter accumulate in your system affecting the whole body, dulling your brain. This wonderful appliance completely removes all this with none of the trying reactions which usually follow when drugs are resorted to,

Send now and start Your Cure at once.

J. B. L. Cascade, or Intestine Cleanser is a most ingenious handy compact, unique apparatus! It applies water at the seat of the impacted mass, liquifying and expelling it instantly, with a pleasurable feeling.

It is worked by the weight of the body itself, i. e., you have only to SIT upon it and within 3 minutes the whole intestine is cleansed off. It is so easy that a child can work it by itself.

Thousands have secured everlasting benefits in health and strength by this Cascade.

Send for its free Booklet The What, and the Why of "internal Bath," by Dr. Chas. Tyrrell M.D., President, Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, New York, Inventor and Patentee of—

J.B.L. CASCADE.

Cost of the complete Outfit, Rs. 51.

Thousands have been benefitted. Why not You?

Sole Agents for India and Burma :—

B. P. MADON,

"Health Home," SANTA CRUZ,
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Lakshmi-Nivas Building, Dhobi Talao, next Small Cause Court.

Lowest quotations for

Bi Sulphite of SODA
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Chemicals *FOR*

Last Dershan Photo of Lokmanya TILAK.

Real Photos of Tilak's funeral procession with and without palki through Moti Bazar, Bombay.

		Rs.as
17 × 23	Oil color	60-0
17 × 23	Black and White	25-0
10 × 12		5-0
Full plate		2-8
Cabinet		1-4
Post Card		0-8

N. B.—1. Tilak procession
2. „ „
3. „ „
4. „ „
5. „ Bust only.

RUP
340-42
BOMBAY.

CEYLON NOTES.

MILNER REFORMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 3.

Reform is the topic of the day, wherever one goes one hears this same subject. Every one speaks of Lord Milner's precious "gift" and pronounces his verdict. There has been quite a stupendous damnation of the new device. 'Insulting,' 'mischievous,' 'mocking are the common epithets hurled against the project. Meetings have been already arranged to consider the scheme. The Congress Committee meets on Friday, so also the Workers' Federation.

Congress' Wail.

The Congress folks are in deep despair. They bitterly feel the way their scheme has been submarined. Practically every one of their demands has been refused. They asked for a Council of 50 members with 4/5th elected. They demanded that the Council should elect its own speaker as President. They wanted three out of four Executive Council members to be Ceylonese. They wanted a Governor to be a man with Parliamentary experience. All these demands have been refused. Lord Milner has devised not only to reject these demands, but has forged fresh fetters to narrow even the present privileges enjoyed by the Councillors. Now a Councillor is at full liberty to bring any subject in the Council, but not so in the new regime. In the new age he will open his mouth only on those matters allowed by the Governor. This has enraged the people, who are crying in despair, "We asked for bread, and a millstone is to be hung round our neck."

Call to Country.

Already appeals are being made to the citizens to present a united front the obnoxious projects. But, knowing the population as I do, I see no prospect of united action. However, to proceed, Mr. Arul Anandan, the Secretary of the Ceylon Congress, has written an article to the press, appealing for concerted action.

Indias' Demands.

With one voice the Ceylonese very moderately asked for at least two seats. The Ceylon Indian Association, the South Indian Association and even the Mercantile Indian Association endorsed. But, the very reasonable minimum has been denied, only one seat being conceded to them. The member for the time being will be nominated, but, ultimately, when electoral schemes have been worked out, he will be elected. There are, to-day, approximately, more than six lakhs of Indians in the Island. About five lakhs are labourers, the rest belong to business or professions. The Indians wanted two members, one to represent labour and the other non-labour. The non-labour is mostly employed in business, contributing a considerable amount to the Exchequer, and owning large stakes in the Island. Labour is mostly in the employ of non-Indians, and is chafing under varied hardships. The representation of Labour in Council is of the utmost need, so also the representation of Indian business-men. Therefore, two seats for Indians are very essential, and they must not in fairness be refused to them. But Lord Milner has trodden underfoot all considerations, and given Indians only one seat. This must be protested against, but for the protest to be productive, it is essential that Indians should line up and raise a united and solid voice against the iniquitous arrangement. The Motherland must back the fair claims of her children in this Colony, and lend every support to them in their struggle for their rights.

Mr. Tilak's Death.

On Monday a morning daily announced the mournful news of Mr. Tilak's death. With the passing of hours the news spread on from quarter to quarter, casting a shadow of gloom over the Indians. As a mark of tribute to their esteemed leader, Indian merchants suspended business for the day. On Tuesday afternoon, with the clock-bell announcing the hour of one, all shops, small and big, all firms, of every dimension, owned by Indians of every sect and belief, Hindu, Muslim and Christian, etc., closed down. Several shops had sales at the time with crowds of customers in, but unmindful of personal loss, they shut the shutters in honour of the departed patriot.

Sad Deaths.

The week has been a sad one for the Ceylonese. They have lost no less than five public-spirited citizens. Five death have occurred in pretty quick succession. The passing away of Mr. F. H. De Vos, the great antiquarian and advocate, was followed by the sudden death of Mr. Morgan De Saram, a lawyer and social reformer of repute. Then disappeared from our midst Mr. William Dias, the only Singhalese shroff, who worked at the Mercantile Bank. He always worked for the weal of merchants, and thus won their love and esteem. Next occurred the death of Mr. C. Namasivayam, the head shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. A man of brilliant abilities he had made a mark in the business world. He was known for his charitable hand, and recently donated a large sum of money for the University College.

Agricultural Bureaus.

Ceylon is about to follow the footsteps of America and open a net-work of agricultural bureaus all over the Island. As in the "Land of Stars and Stripes", the bureaus will buy from producers food produce, and sell to the public. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Government, and the Director of Agriculture and Food Controller are in conference, discussing the problem. Indications are not wanting that the Government will take up the idea and dot the Colony with agricultural bureaus.

Kandy Sensation.

Quite a sensation has been caused by the action of the Health Department of Kandy, in separating a 3-year babe from its parents and interning it in a hospital. Newspapers reveal: "A child was ill. A competent medical practitioner diagonosed it as a case of pneumonia. In face of the doctor's pronouncement, the officers of the Sanitary Department seized the child and had it removed to the General Hospital, (believing it to be a plague case). Here a second examination was performed by the doctor-in-charge, who confirmed the first doctor's diagnoses." But this was ignored and the child was carried in the dead of night to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The poor parents were not only separated from their dear little babe, but were also "routed out and segregated" This action of the authorities has created bitter feeling amongst the Kandy citizens, who have already launched public protest.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Augus 13.

S E Azrda, Beedle, Rangoon
S S Devanha, Randall, China and Japan Ports.
S S Noushera, Gilchiser, Hamberg, etc.

The following vessels obtained thier port clearances yesterday.

S S City of Hankow, Mason Calcutta.
S S Kandahar, Crome, Calcutta.
S S Devanha, Randall, London.
S S Devanha, Randall London.
S S Oruro, Jourdon, Calicut.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Saigon Maru, for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Ahmed for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Cooyana, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kamaty Podolsk for New York.
Steamer Hartmore, for Antwerp.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Devanha:—The B I S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Devanha, 4,900 tons, Captain H. W. Randall, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan Ports, with mails, 1 general cargo and 243 passengers.

S S Nowshera:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nowshera, 4,875 tons, Captain J. W. Gilchiser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamberg etc., with a general cargo.

S S City of Hankow:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer City of Hankow, 5359 tons, Captain E. Mason, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta etc., with same bottom cargo.

S S Kandahar:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Kandahar, 4,153 tons, Captain A. Crome, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, ec., with same bottom cargo.

S S Oruro:—The B. I S N Company's steamer Oruro, 1248 tons, Captain B. Jourdon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calicut, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Devanha:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Devanha, 4900 tons, Captain H. W. Randall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, etc. with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 13th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Saigon Maru	Kobe	N F — O S Kaisha
B	Rajah	Calcutta	17-8 — P & O Co
F	Dilwara	China	16-8 — M M & Co
H	Martini que	Singapore	16-8 — G A & Co
M	Egy	N F	N F — M M & Co
N	Laughton Hall	Calcutta	N F — W & A G & Co
O	War Cuta	P G If	N F — M M & Co
P	Lanka	Cochin	15-8 — R E C Ilin
Q	Shinkai Maru	N F	N F — N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Karachi	14-8	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar	14-8	K N & Co
Saraswati	Marmagoa	14-8	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2	Ferrara	Abadan	N F — S W & Co
6	Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	20-8 — M Italiana
7	Kowelt	Aden	16-8 — T M & Co
9	Glen on	Antwerp	16-8 — T M & Co
10	Orissa	N F	N F — M M & Co
15	Lightning	Busra	19-8 — M M & Co
16	Bahr in	Red Sea	18-8 — T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2	Sirsa	Calcutta	16-8 — M M & Co
4	Castalia	Liverpool	23-8 — W & A G & Co
5	Ula	N F	N F — M M & Co
6	Chindwara	N F	15-8 — M M & Co
7	Australia	Karachi	N F — M M & Co
9	Vasna	Bushra	16-8 — M M & Co
10	Haun var	Bushra	15-8 — J P & Co
11	Colaba	Karachi	N F — M M & Co
12	A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F — T L & O
12	Lo ai ty	Marseilles	23-8 — N [illegible] Co
13	Patricia	Liverpool	N F — K N & Co
14	Mantua	London	23-8 — M M & Co
17	Gambhira	Calcutta	N F — M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Karoa	Darbar	14-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati		4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi		4/5/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS.

August 13.

S S Mantua for London:—5 bales cow hides, 2 bales, goa tskins, 3 bales, sheep and goat skins, David Sassoon and Co.; 220 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son; 250a cwt. beer horns, E. Mohamed and Co.; 75 cwt. almond seed, 700 cwt. kissmiss, M. Jaqerbhoy; 340 cwt. buffalo horn, J. Shivjee.

S S Chand for London: 175 cwt. jum Arabic, E Nowarji and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—28 bales goat hai, 214 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 bales, woolraw J A Gegbie and Co.; 25 bales, cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 5600 cwt. linseed small, Sandy and Co.; 1500 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—85 bales hemp, D B Khan and Co.

IMPORTS

August 13.

S S Mantua from London Agents:—Mackinnon and Mackenzie:—28 cases 2 bales woollen, 7 cases woollens and cotons, 39 cases biscuits, 45 bales, 7 cases, papers 8 cases cigarettes; 75 cases gin, 11 cases stationery, 786 cases brandy, 200 cases whisky, 230 cases wines, 25 cases aluminum circle, 8 cases cotton, 51 cases medicines, 20 cases typewriters, 19 cases writing paper, 175 cases yellow metal sheets, 125 cases copper sheets, 35 acses spirit, 551 casks, cement, 16 cases carbolic acid 11 boxes gold bars, 466 bars silver, 4 pakges 2 cases glassware.

Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.

We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sunglasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye-glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

Baliwalla & Homi

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, Opp Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

FULTON SHOE POLISH CO. INC. MONOGRAM TRADE MARK BRAND NEW YORK, U.S.A.

The quality of these pastes is of the very highest. They quickly produce a polish of great and permanent brilliancy, and act a sa leather ther preservative.

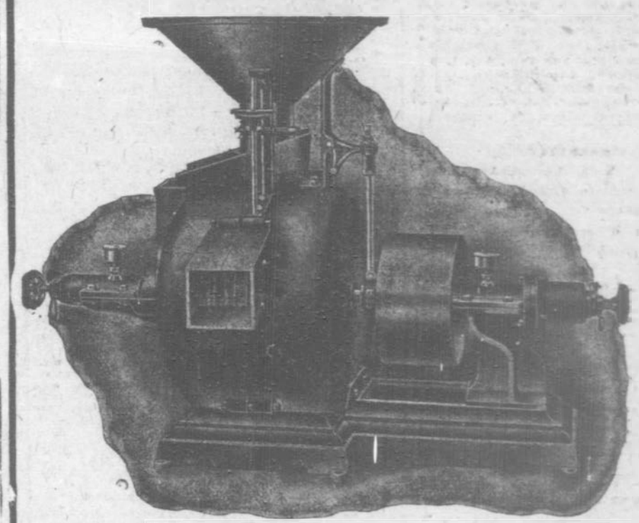
Sole Agent :

FOR INDIA AND BURMA

T. H. KHANNA.

PYDHONIE, BOMBAY No. 3.

MONARCH CORN MILLS.



Capacity 12 Bengal Maunds of Fine Flour per hour. Latest in Design and construction. Size 20" French Burr stones which last the longest Power requiered 12 H. P. Price Rs. 1,250—Also Lathes, Milling Machines, English Crude oil Engines and Machinery in general in stock.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLUBWALLA & Co.

Great Eastern Life Assuran Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 11th

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		7,000.
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indians		Nil
" " Imports		...
Mid. American Spot		20.07
Egyptian & G.F Sakels		70 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in	Oct.	22 46
Liverpool at closing rates)	Jan.	20.95
	Mar.	20.50
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	21 72
	Jan.	20.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23 15
Nov.	22 48
Dec.	22 09
Jan.	21 42
Feb.	..
Mar.	21 18
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th

Months.	To-day's prices
Aug.	25.24
Sept.	24 31
Oct.	23 14
Nov.	22 60
Dec.	22 16
Jan.	21 90
Feb.	21 47
Mar.	21 27
April	21 00
May	20 74
June	2. 55
July	20.38

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	24 98
Dec.	22 06
Jan.	21 60
Mar.	20 98

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good		9 50
" " Fully Good		10 25
" " Fine		10 75
" No 1 Oomra Good		15 50
" " " Fully Good		16 50
" " Fine		17 10
" Broach Good M.G.		14 60
" " " "		20 0
" " " "		20 60
" Broach Good		9 32
" " Fully Good		10 07
" " Fine		10 57

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 11th.

Gay's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		5 000
" Exports to Great Britain		3,000
" " to Continent		7 000
Futures at New York Oct.		21 74
" " " Jan.		20 15
" " " Mar.		19.00

Tone :—Firm.

Spot Cotton at New York		30 00
" " Orleans		30 75
Futures at New Orleans July		30 50
" " Oct		28 92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9 7 8
Demand Bills		3 86 25
River Commercial Bars		...
U. S. Mixed Refined		Mutilated
Do. Foreign		...4

New York, Aug. 11th

Futures at New York Oct.		3 37
" " Jan.		28 85
" " Mar.		28.50

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug 11th.

Rents 3%	65
Bar Silver Spot	...
" 2 months hence	...

Closing Tone of Silver :—

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	113
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	...
Consols 2½%	46 1/4
Rupee Paper 5½%	54 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53 /4
Government Securities 5 %	46 1 4
Ex. On London at Paris France	51.16

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£ 13½
National Bank	£52

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 11th

Funding Loan 4%	£69 1/4
Victory Loan 4%	£77 3/4
War Loan 5%	£84 15 16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 11th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	86

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual B ld Aug. Sept. Paid Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£29½
Tone of Rapeseed :—More offering	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£38½
Tone of Linseed :—Easier.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Buyers	£34
Cottonseed, Bombay (squad delivered per ton) July-Aug Buyers	£13
Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Paid Sellers	£33

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£93½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	13
Hard Spelters	£½
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	88
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay Aug.-Sept Value	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept Value	88/6

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers	1//10½

Tone :—Steady.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Aug. 11th

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	80
" " Mutton "	80
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Strong good trade.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 13.

The Home markets have fluctuated during the week. In New York there was an advance at the time of 11 to 45 points, but up to 12 h instant the best result has been an advance of 25 points in October, a decline of 30 points in January, and of 50 points in March. Liverpool also advanced 82 to 42 points, but on the 12th instant was 96 points higher for October, 31 points higher for January and 42 points higher for March. The October-March straddle has widened to 110 points. Too much rain is reported in America, but August being a drought month the additional moisture will prove beneficial later on.

The tone of the local market has been decidedly better. On Friday last Fully Good Broach August closed at Rs. 421½. With occasional fluctuations it gradually advanced up to yesterday to Rs. 444, the closing rate yesterday being Rs. 443. To-day a Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 439½ and closing quotations are given below.

There has been some covering of Broach by speculators and others. In spite of some reductions on appeals against the rates quoted for ready Fully Good Broach, the Rates Committee have maintained a reasonable level throughout the week. Yesterday the ready quota for August-Sept. delivery is now drawing near, and it is unlikely that we shall see another attempt to depress Broach before the settlement. It is to be hoped that business in New Crop contracts will commence soon, though we unders and that there is disinclination on the part of a certain section to continue business in hedge contracts. It is difficult, however, to see what would meet the requirements of all parties in place of the Hedge contracts.

The advance in other description besides Broach is about Rs. 15 for fine Oomra September (for which there is a large short interest), about Rs. 10 per F. G. Bengal September, and about Rs. 8 for good Southerns August.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand and really good stapled lots still command full rates. The resolution, passed by the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association not to accept consignments from up-country until further notice will, it is hoped, prevent a further decline in prices, but the assistance of up-country merchants is requested in not selling their stocks at lower rates than their cotton would fetch in the Bombay market.

Crop reports are less favourable. In the Punjab the crop is making good progress, but in parts of the United Provinces excessive rain is unfavourable. In the Berars and Central Provinces slight damage is reported by drought and rain is much needed. Khandesh also requires rain more or less urgently, and the Barsi districts are badly in need of it. Reports of the Broach crop continue favourable, and the Munthia crop is doing well.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

Fully Good Broach	..	Aug. ..	441½
Fully Good Bengal	..	September ..	368
Fine Oomras	..	September	218
Good Southerns	..	Aug. ..	451
" "	..	Sept-Oct. ..	426

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 13TH AUG. 1920.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	Sept. ..	248
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	Aug. ..	441
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept. ..	258
Good M.G. Southerns	..	Aug. ..	..
" "	..	Sept.-Oct ..	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	240	215	190	Ready
M.G Sind-Punjab	..	240	215	190	"
M.G Oomras No 3	397	272	237	..	"
M.G Central P No. 1	382	357	327	..	"
M.G Central P No. 2	367	322	287	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	478	468	444	"
M.G. F. Americans	..	..	..	..	"
New G Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 13th Aug. 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
21 98 21 27
May—June—July—August.
2 .74
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
23 14

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	.. ..	29.15
Mar.	.. ..	29 .0
Oct.	.. ..	30.73
Dec.	.. ..	..

Weights in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—closed

Bengal Open	.. ..	207
Do. Close	.. ..	258
Oomra Open	.. ..	..
Do. Close	.. ..	..

Our opinion.—On prohibition to accept railway receipt or delivery Bengalam Cotton end market has some demand of good ant staple cotton. We advise to sell good at the ruling rate, otherwise old stock will remain unsold on product of new crop. We think this year a good one.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

August. 13th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davis	No. 10	1 0 0
Saparji	No 10½	0 15 9
Garimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
saparji	No 6½	0 12 3
Japan	No 40/1	2 7 6
Do.	No 42/3	2 17 6
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August. 13th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	86 8 0
Do.	1	89 8 0
Do.	1½	80 8 0
Do.	1½	81 8 0
Do.	1½	91 8 0
Do.	2	81 8 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 13th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do	1½	86 0 0
Do	2	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		27 0 0
Panch-seka Joint		57 0 0
Copper Ingots-Bars		40 0 0
Brass-Bars		..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 13th 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready.		Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Kali. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	—	57 0 0	8 2 "
" Cawnpore 70-80	—	52 0 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	—	54 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	12 2 6	12 12 0
" Cawnpore	—	12 2 6	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	16 6 0	17 2 0
" Thin	—	16 12 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	—	80 0 0	12 12 0
" Gujar 75-25	—	84 0 0	17 4 0
" Gujar 50-50	—	75 0 0	18 0 0
" Black	—	65 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	—	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	—	82 0 0	...
Mowrraseed	—	7 0 0	7 12 0
Barley	—	41 0 0	(
Castorseed	—	56 0 0	10 4 0
Cottonseeds	—	30 0 0	4 10 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April-May	8	8	0
" Aug.-Sept.	8	13	0
Linseed May	15	12	0
Linseed Sept.	17	1	9

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/10/6.
Bar Silver Ready 109/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 1/2.
D. D. on London 1/10 9/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 3/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 440.
3 Mst D/a Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate dollars 3.66¼.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.20.
London Silver spot D. 58/12.
London Silver Forward D. 58/14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loans 84.
5½ per cent.. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/12.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. Some retail demand has been in evidence but the whole demand has been very much restricted owing to the high level of values. Buyers appear to be waiting to see the course of prices and are hesitating to purchase freely at present. But in the meantime rates of well known cloths have been firming up, as stocks are scarce. The transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar have been few and confined to immediate requirements only, and the quantity has varied from a quarter package to a full one.

Forward business is reported to have been booked in small lines by the leading importing firms. Quotations of manufacturers have been very irregular. There are some who are in need of fresh orders to keep the looms going and are prepared to accept lower rates, whilst there are others who have engagements for months ahead and are trying their best to keep up to the time of contracts, lest the buyers might cancel if the goods fall late. Several offers have been received by cables from the shippers during the week, but it is apparent that there is still a wide gap to be bridged between the limits offered by the merchants here and the rates quoted from Manchester. However, some fair lines of prints and fancy goods have been recently booked at high prices, as the goods were urgently needed.

GREYS.

Manchester Grey goods have remained firm and steady owing to light stocks, but hardly anything has been done by way of fresh business as it is not feasible at the moment. Some makers of Grey shirtings have been ready to grant concessions in order to secure fresh orders. Dewhurst's Grey shirtings have attracted rather more attention. Drills have remained steady.

WHITES.

A firmer tone has prevailed in white goods, especially mulls which are appreciated in values. A lot of 30 packages of 37, 42, 47, 52 inches by 19 yards Scharilla heading mulls has been sold at Rs. 8-8 per piece average, as also 10 packages of the same widths in 20 yards and blue heading at Rs. 9-4 average. These lots have been found comparatively cheaper than similar cloths under the other marks. 58 inches Red End Mulls have advanced further by four annas. 27" Green End Mulls have changed hands at Rs. 5-8, 34 and 36 inches Gold End Mulls have also advanced in prices, owing to better inquiry. Nainsooks and Shirtings have remained firm and steady, but with little doing.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Saturday, 14th instant, owing to Amwas holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	27½/8	17 4 0
" 100000	45	"	20 12 0
" No 32000	45	"	17 8 0
" 2800	37	"	14 8 0
Graham's No 2730	39	"	16 12 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43	39	....
" No 2310	44	35½	....
Dewhurste' "BBB"	38	"	23 12 0
" "BB"		"	23 12 0
" "Rupee No 5	39	"	22 8 0
Bates' No. 12838	41	37½/8	36 0 0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44	35½	17 12 0
No. 1500	39	37½/8	17 0 0
No. 5600	38	37½/8	14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37½/8	16 8 0
" 4462	41	"	17 8 0
" 1566	33	37/37½	10 8 0
Forbes' " 551	38	37½/8	....
Lyon's "Shunker"	39	"	16 12 0
Fleming's No 1905	45	36	22 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	29	40	32 8 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26	40	....
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29	40	29 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	11 4 0
" " 18	40	22	9 4 0
" " 138	40	22	9 4 0
" " 636	44	22	10 4 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32	42	24 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	29 0 0
H.B.T.C 33000			....
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40	....
Forbes K.B. 100	36	40	....
" 151	33	40	24 8 0
Fleming's No. 7182	30	20	10 4 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	19	10 4 0
" No. 50	46	19	11 4 0
" No. 606	51	19	12 4 0
" No. 6000	56	19	13 12 0
" No. 88	58	20	11 2 0
" No. 1270	27	18	5 8 0
" No. 815	39	20	11 10 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54	20	....
" No. 350 (6 lines)	"	"	17 0 0
" No. 335 (6 lines)	60	20	18 0 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	"	18 0 0
" No. 1440	36	20	0 0 0
" No. 8352	40	20	14 12 0
" No. 2755	"	"	15 12 0
" No. 1703	53	20	20 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	18	6 8 0
" No. 110	37	18	7 4 0
" No. 220	42	18	7 12 0
" No. 330	47	18	8 4 0
" M/4M 39/44" 49"	54	18	9 12 0
" No. 95	36	20	11 12 0
" No. 86999	40	18	6 8 0
" No. 775	"	"	9 0 0
" No. 875	49	18	8 4 0
" No. 975	45	18	8 10 0
" No. 815	50	18	9 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	"	"	4 6 0
" No 142	58	20	11 12 0
" No. 420	34	19	11 12 0
Greaves' No. 5060	36	18	11 6 0
Fleming's No. 6080	27	18	5 8 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	18	7 12 0
" Nos. 61/81	"	"	5 14 0
" No. 1900	"	"	....

" No. 39620 T B	38 x 22	..	16 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 x 18	..	8 0 0
" 95950/97970	38 x 18	..	13 8 0
" Saraswati"			
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34 x 18	..	8 4 0
" No 50000	"	..	10 4 0
" Nos 33340 33350 33360	"	..	11 4 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26 x 18	..	....
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	"	..	7 8 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38 x 22	..	16 4 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26 x 18	..	7 8 0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	"	"	6 8 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	"	....

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
No. 55000	44 x 8	..	21 8 0
No 100	"	..	....
No 200	"	..	....
No 220	"	..	....
No. 2300	"	..	....
No. 7209	"	..	21 8 0
No. 151	"	..	21 0 0
No 3800	"	..	28 8 0
No 4100	"	..	27 8 0
No 5400	"	..	27 8 0
No. 5400	36 x 38	..	....
No. 660	"	..	17 8 0

GREY SHEETINGS—

9 Dragons	36 x 36	..	16 12 0
C" Quality	36 x 36	..	16 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant	28 x 40	..	28 0 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	..	..	7 per cent	April 15 1920
France	..	..	6 per cent	April 8 1920
Germany	..	..	5 per cent	Dec 28 1914
Russia	..	..	6 per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	..	..	5 per cent	Nov 11 1915
Netherlands	..	..	4½ per cent	July 1 1914
Belgium	..	..	5 per cent	Aug. 20 1915
Austria-Hungary	..	..	5 per cent	April 10 1917
Sweden	..	..	7 per cent	April 8 1920
Spain	..	..	6 per cent	Oct. 28 1914
India Bombay	..	..	5 per cent	July 29 1920
India Bengal	..	..	6 per cent	July 1 1920
India Madras	..	..	6 per cent	July 19 1920

CHEMICALS.

August 13.

The tone has been maintained firm with no important alterations. Sodium Sulphide has not eased still. Bleaching Powder varies between as. 40 and 50 per cwt. Bichromates of Potash and Soda have not shown signs of reductions. The quotations are as follows :—

Barium (x) Rs. 13/15.
Sago Rs. 1/13.
Maize Starch Rs. 25/28.
Sodium Sulp. Rs. (0/70.
Zinc Chl. Rs. 30/40
Bleaching Powder Rs. 45/50.
Bichromate of Potash Rs. 140/150.
Bicarbonate of Soda Rs. 10/25.
Caustic Soda Rs. 25/35.
Washing Soda Rs. 6.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5.
Turkey-red oil (50 p.c.) Rs. 27/28.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with fair demand and large arrivals expected shortly also with easier news from Java and there being many sellers chiefly natives prices for ready sugars have been reduced by two rupees per cwt. all round. There was a great pressure during the last two days by Natives to sell August September shipment and the same was sold from Rs. 46-4 to Rs. 45-4 free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets keep steady with small business doing Java market keeps quiet with many sellers. London holders are anxious sellers and are offering White Java against September shipment at 86s. c.i.f. Bombay American markets have declined further to 13 dollars. The cuban crop has reached 39,00,000 tons.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O. Rs. 53 equal to 93s. F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000 bags brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 46 equal to 80s. F. B. Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 52 F. B. Harbour stocks 8,000 bags.

COLOUR MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

August 13.

In spite of the home quotations being firm the market here remains dull except in Sulpher black. The animation in Sulpher Colours is witnessed after a long duration of lethargy. In Reds there were small inquiries. Alizarins rule easy and we find that only small quantities change hands at concessions on rates. Congo Red also rules easy and it is quoted at about Rs. 3/8.0 per lb. Magenta crystals is quoted at Rs. 16 to 17 per lb. Other quotations are almost the same as quoted last time.

MILL STORES.

Aug. 13.

The dominating feature in the Mill-Stores Market, is the busy and animated demand for Common Heralds, coupled with upward tendency in their values. Best 15/40s Yarn counts are quoted at Rs. 2-14-0, whereas, Yellow eyed are available at somewhat less. The stocks available in the market are not abundant, and the possibility of new consignments arriving in the harbour is little, hence, it is not likely that the values may shrink soon. Up-country mills have been eager buyers, and a tendency to Corner Heralds has also grown, as a result of which the firm tone prevails and holders are reluctant to part with their goods. Quotations for Heralds from Manchester are between 5s 6d and 6s 0d C.I.F. Bombay.

Among the other sundries, the ruling quotations are comparatively higher at present. The home quotations for Welsh-Roller-skins of 22 x 26" are 157 shillings per dz C.I.F. Bombay. Pawnlde or Lime "Headmost" Pickers are quoted at nearly 4 to 5 shillings per lb. Picking Bands (oak-tanned) are quoted at nearly 6s 9d whereas, Hairy picking-bands are quoted at nearly 8s 3d per lb.

Among the sundries, the market is firm with little fluctuations.

The quotations are as follows :—

Heddle Twine 60/70; Reeds As 3 to 4; Roller-skins 70/70; Roller-cloth (K) Rs. 6/7; Pickers No 4 Rs. 60/80; Picking Bands Rs. 2/12/0 to 3/0/0; Shuttles 14" (Eng) Rs. 35; Stubbings Rs. 45/70.

LON ON NEW YO K CROSS RATE

The London New York cross rate on the 12th instant was 367½.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 38.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says :—

I think you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN

WONDERFUL PI...

A genuine cure for impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 5

G. BROTHERS (B)

48, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

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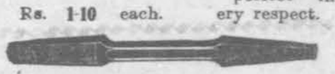

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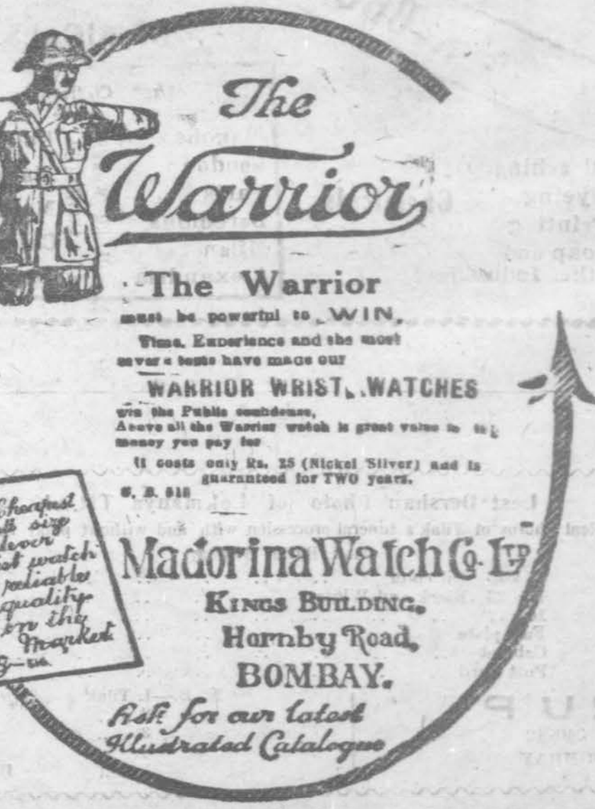
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SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO"

The Basra Plate will provide a surprise, WARMINSTER, RESIDENT and ANAIZA appear to have the best chances at the weights.

* * * * *

In the Patiala Plate, CUIDON, MOUNTAIN APPLE and MAPLE should fight the issue.

* * * * *

In the 1st Division of the Monsoon Plate, GENTLE SAXON, FLOTELLE and BATTEN are familiar candidates, and they ought to have the race won.

* * * * *

PENNY PIE is believed to have done wonderful track work, and he is the favourite of touts, ANTIC and CYANITE should fill up the places.

* * * * *

BILLY BAWN can win the Brisbane Plate from BRIOCHE and BELLE SYME.

* * * * *

In the 2nd Division of the Monsoon Plate LUCEY QUEEN, BIRTHDAY CLOTHES, and DIALECT should be prominent.

* * * * *

In the Catesiphon Plate JAWAD has won at the same distance in Bombay with the same weight and will most likely console a large following, BLACK IVORY and DUNBAR are also good for place betting.

* * * * *

GREY RENARD, ANDOLIS and NEVERMIND will reverse tables on some of the older horses in the Ghorpuri Plate.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

The following horses are left in after the declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m., to-day.

The first race starts at 3 p.m.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Aleli 9/4, Treddle 9/2, Royal Charter 9/2, Penny Pie 8/13, Misri Lal 8/11, Silver Saint 8/9, Cyanite 8/8, Antic 8/1, Footman 7/9, Plaxtol 7/9, Matchlock 7/5, Veiled Certainty 7/1, Roi Grieson 6/13.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Tagamor 9/0, Mazboot 8/13, Necessity 8/7, Belle Syme 8/7, Eudoxus 8/5, Crushed Glass 8/4, Billy Bawn 8/3, Mimi 8/0, Fire Finch 7/12, Bucko 7/11, Brioche 7/10, Cork Glass 7/2, Murmansk 7/0.

THE MONSOON PLATE (Division 1.).—Distance 1 mile.

Christmas Holiday 9/6, Lupinus 9/2, Flotelle 9/0, Lemon 8/13, Gentle Saxon 8/10, Batten 8/7, Radius 8/7, Trezidella 8/4, Laodicea 8/2, Millmount 8/1, Kaloolah 7/13, Saunterer 7/11, Two Gates 7/10, Lady Changeful 7/7, Partial Eclipse 7/0.

THE MONSOON PLATE (Division II.).—Distance 1 mile.

Checkmate 9/6, Mametz 9/2, Decorum 9/0, Binfield Grove 8/12, Lucky Queen 8/11, Eagle Lady 8/10, Japanese Pine 8/7, Birthday Clothes 8/6, Dialect 8/4, Rueful 8/3, Bright Bird 8/2, Fasaig 8/1, Gunda 8/0, Sibell de Langton 7/13, Maiden Palm 7/11, Beggar Prince 7/9.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Artists' Model 9/6, Maple 8/8, Sugar Cane 8/7, Come On 8/5, Cuidon 7/10, Mountain Apple 7/9, Better Luck 7/7, Kestrel II 7/7, Steel Blue 7/6, Toddy 6/11.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cessation 9/6, Mentor 9/2, Anaiza 9/1, Resident 8/12, Dictate 8/10, Warminster 8/8, Nizam-ul Mulk 8/6, Durban 8/2, Union Jack 8/2, Hakum 7/13, Chieftain 7/7, Investor 6/11.

THE CTESIPHON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Jawad 9/4, Zuheir 8/13, Rose Hill 8/10, Taj 8/5, Karikata 8/4, Paladin 8/2, Gold King 8/1, Black Ivory 8/0, Shahzada 7/11, Excelsior 7/9, Dunbar 7/9, Nawabzada 7/8, Dominesr 7/8, Benares 7/7, Dandelion 7/5, Tankard 7/5, Nassau 7/3.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bhoobhri 9/0, Nevermind 8/12, Mechanic 8/10, Aladdin 8/4, Golshan 8/3, Andolis 8/2, Boadmaker 8/1, Battleaxe 8/0, Bluey Lee 7/12, Grey Renard 7/11, Dublin 7/11, Bayonet 7/0.

CALCUTTA RACES.

3RD DAY: HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 13.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's races:—

THE PLODDERS PLATE. Distance about mile. 1 furlong.

Vulcanella 11-11, Kurdish Chief 11-0, Pommery 9-5, Ugly Gosling 11-2, Leading Girl 9-7, Kapri 9-0.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Bachelor's Prospect 9-5, Pomade 8-4, Crecefield 8-0, Jack 8-13, Bibberish 8-4, Lothian Lad 7-13, Tiepin 8-11, Andreas 8-4, Mary 7-12, Royal Sign 8-8, Second Sight 8-2, Verland Rose 7-11, Denra Doon 8-7, Warrior Queen 8-2, Nile King 7-5, Girton Miss 8-7, Talcum 8-2, Jannt 7-0.

THE AUGUST HURDLE PLATE. Distance about 1 3/4 miles.

Ancient and Modern 12-0, Les'o 10-3, Miss Slasher 9-11, Vain Jane 11-1, Brandicboe 10-5, Heriette 9-2, Whippoorwill 10-12, King Melton 10-3, Red Hat 9-0.

THE MONSOON CUP. Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Harvest Home 9-5, Bedtime 8-3, Lamsen 7-0, Flying Wing 813, His Nibs 8-0, Quartbite 7-0, Gold'n Square 8-11, Bachelor's Fa hered Life 7-9, Buskin 8-7, Prospect 7-4, Chidley Law 7-0, Cally 8-7, Limton 7-3, Andreas 7-0.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. (Div II. Distance 7 furlongs.

No Bail 9-3, Fife 9-2, Silver Cliff 8-4, Downey Boy 8-8, Look Aside 8-5, Squiers 8-5, Fiasco 8-1, Golden Bemory 8-2, Pick of the Bunch 8-, Winning Way 8-1, Rose 8-0, Leader 7-, Victitious Lilly 7-4, Sunny Time 7-1, Little Scot, 7-8.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. D(iv I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Lough Corrib 9-10, Shivo Dine 8-9, One Too Many 8-3, Summer's Hope 9-3, King Melton 9-0, Buff Mail 8-9, Goras' Darling 8-7, Lloyds 8-5, Finchcocks 8-5, Monsieur James 8-0, Rhejdel 7-13, Chatterbox 7-5.

THE MONSOON PONY PURSE. Distance furlongs.

Elsie R. 3-12, Fleurette 8-6, Hypatia 8-1, Christmas Toy 7-13, Wailly 7-9, Gipsy's Pride 7-7, Conductor 7-5, Cheeky Girl 7-5, Balsam 7-4, Florrie M. 7-4, Border Princess 7-2, Cultivator 7-0, Careless Girl 7-10, Kishoree 7-5.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Dara Bay 9-6, Devon 8-12, Higher Lecel 8-9, Rosebud 8-7, Spartan Child 8-6 Tarnapol 8-6 Partnership 8-0, Foxtor 7-11, Fleurette7 7-10, Sherwood Belle 7-3.

COLOMBO RACES.

THIRD MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 13.

The Third Meeting of the Colombo Racing Season was held yesterday afternoon when a very large gathering attended. The distinguished crowd in the grand stand included Governor and Lady Thomson. Fine weather prevailed and the turf presented an attractive appearance. Betting was brisk and several fashionable members of the Fair sex were excitedly indulging in it. Fashions were in their best and some elite styles could be seen. There were seven events on the card and the programme included the Channer Stakes, one of the four classic events of the meeting. Goculdas's Baronvale was a hot favourite for this with Glass Bead, last year's winner, next in demand. The result, however, proved a big upset for Lillie Bridge getting the best of the start made the most of it and won comfortably. De Soysa, the winner of the Governor's Cup had again a run of success yesterday, winning three of the seven events. The Police Cup he won and also he annexed Steward's handicap and Epsom handicap. In all De Soysa has now won over Rs. 35,000 in stakes and easily leads the list of winning owners. The Arab Derby in which interesting tussles were witnessed was won by Siva's horse Creme de Menthe. Kaltura stakes, another important race of the evening was scored by Obeyseker's Drill Mistress. The feature of yesterday racing was splendid riding of Evans who won no less than four of the seven races.

BASIS OF PROGRESS.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE

The Director of Information, writes to say:—

The health of its people must necessarily form a vital part of the basis of real progress in every state. Recognition of that fundamental fact has clearly coloured from the outset the whole policy of the present Governor of Bombay. As many authorities have already pointed out, this was clearly demonstrated by His Excellency's speech introducing in the Legislative Council the Government's Housing and Improvements Plan. The same root inspiration clearly lies behind Her Excellency Lady Lloyd's big undertaking to promote Children's Welfare. Political, industrial educational and social progress, must all in the last analysis hinge upon the health of the people. Hence the very marked activities of Bombay's Government in all such matters as the education of medical students, providing facilities for the training of women doctors, reorganization and improvement of the nursing service, creation of new hospitals and new dispensaries, organizing lectures and tuition regarding simple preventive and curative methods of dealing with disease, the addition of new wards to existing hospitals nd many other progressive movements.

The following "Health Notes" from the Southern Division are typical of the detail of daily progress being made in all the Districts, under Government's generous policy in the interests of public health:—

"The very heavy mortality from influenza has shown the necessity of establishing more dispensaries. This is the duty of the Municipality or Local Board, but their resources are not sufficient, as building dispensaries is costly work. In order therefore that medical aid may be brought nearer to the people of all villages Government has promised to bear half the cost of every new dispensary, and to grant the other half by way of loan to the local body concerned. It is hoped that many more dispensaries will now be created. In view of the influenza epidemic which was threatening Belgaum early in the year the Commissioner arranged with the Municipality for a "spraying" chamber to be opened in the Civil Hospital, where the people could be treated with prophylactic measures. This measure will be revived if the epidemic threatens again.

"To combat plague, which is, of course, a disease carried by the fleas that live on rats Government finds it necessary to destroy rats, particularly in villages where the plague continues, when it has ceased elsewhere. These are called "carrying dver" villages, and have now been carefully listed, so that special measures to destroy the rats in them could be started under a special officer. The result has been that in the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, during March, April and May, 74,688 rats were trapped.

"Malaria being very prevalent in Hubli, the Commissioner arranged that quinine treatment should be supplied to school children free of cost. This has now been done in several areas, and the last year's results in Hubli were that out of 27 children with enlarged spleens treated, none now show enlargment. The beneficial results to their health are very marked indeed."

To help those medical students who cannot afford to go to Poona or Bombay for their training, Government is opening a Medical College in Dharwar.

BOMBAY WORKERS' MEETING

LALA LAJPAT RAI TO SPEAK

A meeting of Bombay Workers will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. in Munji Seth's Wadi, Chinchpookly (near Fire Brigade) station). Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding.

Lala Lajpat Rai will deliver an address to the Workers of Bombay.

The following are among the convener's of the meeting: Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr L R Tairse, Mr S A Brelvi, Dr D D Sathaye, Mr V M Pawar, Mr R A Gole, Mr M Karkare, Mr D Chaman Lall, Mr. L Patankar, Mr. S B Gawde.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

On behalf of the Congress Democratic Party, the Bombay National Union has made arrangements to keep the Electoral Roll of the City of Bombay open for inspection to voters. Persons entitled to vote according to the Reform Scheme are invited to the Union's Offices, 735 Girgaum Road, to see if their names are inadvertently ommitted from the Roll. The Union will forthwith give facilities to such voters to represent their cases to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

UNDERPAID MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday.

LEVY OF LICENSE FEES ON DOGS.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 22nd July 1920, from Mr. S. L. Lopez, suggesting that a license fee should be levied on all dogs in the City and that unlicensed dogs should be summarily destroyed and adding that this measure will lead to the saving of many a life and much anxious thought and worry to those who have the misfortune to be bitten by dogs.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded. He thought the suggestion made by Mr. Lopez for levying a licence fee on dogs was not practicable. They had considered the question before, and had taken charge of the lethal chamber for destroying stray dogs.

Dr. Gaya seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment referring the letter to the Commissioner for remarks.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconding the amendment, said they wished to levy a licence fee on dogs not with a view to make an income but to ensure public safety.

Mr. P. Anstey said for the protection of poor people who daily came in contact with pariah dogs it was absolutely necessary to adopt some measure.

Mr. J. A. Wadia and Dr. R. T. Nariman also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas did not approve of the suggestion to destroy the stray dogs, but asked them to adopt the course, which they in England had adopted, namely enforcing the muzzling of all dogs, whether they belonged to somebody or were street dogs.

Dr. Sukhia said a Committee was appointed in 1910 to report on this question and it came to the conclusion that it was not feasible to levy a tax on dogs and that the best course was to assist the Police in destroying stray dogs.

Dr. Javle's amendment was carried.

UNDERPAID MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary be invited to the following correspondence (marked A and B) and statement (marked C) respectively, published under the head-lines "Sweated Municipal Clerks" and "Indian Clerks pay" and they be requested to report (1) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee to consider and report on the desirability and necessity of revising the pay of the clerical establishments with a view to give them adequate increase in their salaries and, if so, what its recommendations are. (2) What truth there is in the statements made by the writers in the correspondence marked A and B. (3) Whether peons or clerks in their own offices and those of other Municipal Departments under them are asked or forced to do extra work beyond usual office hours, without being given any extra remuneration, and, if so, how much, and, if not, why not? (4) Whether it is a fact or not that in other public bodies and Commercial Firms like the Post Office, Port Trust, Mercantile Firms Mills, clerks are not forced or asked to attend on holidays and to do work beyond once or specified hours without being extra rem unerated in proportion to their salaries. (5) Whether they have framed any Rules and Regulaions for the attendance of clerks and peons, if so, what they are, and, if not, do they intend to do so or not and on what lines?

"That a Committee composed of Counsillors (named at the meeting) be appointed to consider for expressing an opinion within a month on the desirability and necessity of revising the pay of the clerical and menial staffs in various Municipal Departments and particularly in the Secretary's Office and suggest such proposals as to it appear proper for giving adequate increase to ner in the lowest paid and the higher grades respectively, with a view to relieve them in the present very hard times of living in Bombay."

LITTLE CHANCES OF PROMOTION.

Dr. Sukhia said the Secretary's office staff was underpaid and overworked. No other Municipal department could come up to it in regard to the onerous nature of the duties it had to perform, and he was sure members would agree with him that it had performed itcs onerous and responsible duties most satisfactorily and faithfully. This department had special claims on the Corporation in view of its peculiar constitution and the nature of its work. Mr. Masani, the former Secretary, wrote to them some time ago that he agreed that this staff stood on unite a defferent footing from other Municipal departments and that a common feature of the office was that the clerks had to work very late in the evening and yet had limited chances of promotion owing to the smallness of the staff. He (the speaker) hoped the claims of this department would be carefully considered. It had been a hard-worked staff before, but recently the strain involved by the larger number of Corporation meetings held now was greater and he had seen the staff working beyond office hours and on holidays including New Year days. The chances of promotion of members of the staff were limited. They liked to get transferred to other departments. This was a practice which he strongly objected to. The Secretary's staff was the exclusive department of the Corporation, and it could not be expected to adopt an independent attitude towards other departments if the chances of promotion lay in a transference to those departments. The proper remedy was to give the staff better prospects in its own department.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, seconding the proposition, said mill jobbers were better placed than the Secretary's staff for while they were paid for work done overtime the latter were not.

Dr. M. C. Javle heartily supported the proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. H. B. Clayton the Municipal Commissioner, said it had always been his earnest endeavour to see that every servant of the Municipality was paid a proper and living wage and he would go on attempting to do so as long as he had the honour of being associated with the Corporation. He did not wish to raise technical objections, but there were certain facts which he wished to bring to the notice of the Corporation. He wished to point out that they all were Corporation's servants whether they belonged to the Commissioner's or the Secretary's office and that if an increase was granted in one case, other departments would expect a corresponding increase. The Secretary's staff was no doubt hard-worked, but there were lots of other departments which were also hard-worked, and he might say that he was perhaps the hardest-worked man in the Municipality and yet had never asked to be paid for the work he did overtime. As to the hours of work, the orders in his office were to begin work at 10 a.m. and stop at 5 p.m., Bombay time. Mr. Monie used to go round the offices in the afternoon and turn the men out if they were found working after the closing hours, and he (the speaker) himself

Proceeding, the Commissioner said any change as regarded the scale of salaries in the Secretary's office was likely to affect the people in his office. As to his own department, the salaries had been recently revised on a generous scale. He thought it was undesirable for the present for the Corporation to endeavour to take further steps to raise the salaries of clerks in his department. They were adequately paid compared to other public offices. He contested the assertion that Municipal clerks were paid lower than those in other public offices.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the comparison between the clerks in the Secretary's and Commissioner's offices on the one hand and those in other public offices on the other was not appropriate because the former worked under digerent conditions. He hoped the Standing Committee would take this fact into consideration.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

RUSTICATION OF TWO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A PROTEST MEETING.

A meeting of about 500 students of the Grant Medical College was held yesterday at 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. L. N. Pherwani, one of the students of the College, to protest against the rustication of two third-year students for alleged creation of a disturbance in the anatomy theatre during the course of a lecture by the Professor of Anatomy. The students state that the facts briefly are as follows:—

The delivery of the Professor of Anatomy is so inaudable that it could hardly be heard beyond the first few rows of benches. This fact was clearly brought to the notice of the Professor on the very first day in happened, that this continued for an occasion or two more and just to attract the attention of the Professor to this fact, about the whole class, (as is the common custom prevalent among students, in this, or in other institution's broke out by way of a mild protest, into cries of "Louder please"—and "Can't hear," accompanied by the shuffling of feet. This unfortunately was misinterpreted by the professor as an insult to him, with the result that two students were picked out at random and reported to the Dean for disciplinary action.

Granting for the sake of argument that the two students were guilty of the alleged offence, was it really necessary on the part of the authorities to rusticate them for full one year just to produce a "moral effect" on the minds of the students at large? Again was it desirable that these two innocent students should have been made the scapegoats for an alleged offence?

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the students of the Grant Medical College, respectfully but emphatically protests against the rustication of the two students Messrs. Gole and Mendale and begs that the decision should be reconsidered."

"2 Proposed that the first resolution and the protest should be submitted to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and copies of these should be sent to the Dean, Grant Medical College, in council."

"3. Proposed that the copies of the Protest should be sent to the distinguished past students of the College, the Bombay Medical Council, and medical practioners."

"4. Proposed that the copies of to-day's resolutions along with the protest should be sent to the Press and to the Medical Union of Bombay."

"5. Proposed that another meeting under an outside president be called at a more prominent place to discuss the matter of protest further in the line of a response to the present work."

GIRL MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS

TEN PERSONS ARRESTED

The Police have succeeded in effecting the arrest of ten persons in connection with the murder of Bhimabai a Hindu girl, who had been missing from her residence in the Port Trust Chawl at Wadi, Bunder, since Wednesday, evening and whose dead body was found in a latrine near her residence on Thursday morning.

It has been ascertained that Bhimabai was the daughter-in-law of Deoji Bhiku Thigale, a Muccadum of coal-labourers and the girl was living with him. On Wednesday finding the girl to be missing about the evening, Deoji gave information to the Police at Sussen Road and the latter conducted search for her all night, but unsuccessfully.

On Thursday about 5 a.m. Deoji on hearing an alarm near a latrine about a dead-body went to the spot and found it to be the body of Bhimabai and he informed the police who at once arrived at the scene and removed the body. The Police then started making a search of all the neighbouring rooms when in a room occupied by one Tanibai they found a gunny bag stained with blood, hidden under a grind-stone and a piece of cloth saturated with blood in the bag. On the search being carried on a little further, the police found stains of blood on the floor and walls and four dhoties just washed but still bearing the marks of blood. A few pieces of ornaments belonging to the deceased were also found concealed in the hearth of Tanibai.

Tanibai and nine men living in her room were arrested and taken into Police custody. Further enquiries are pending.

KHILAFAT WORKERS SENT TO JAIL.

PROSECUTION

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee wires from Hyderabad, Sind, under date August 12:—

The prosecution of Khilafat workers is being vigorously pursued by Sind officials. The hearing of the remarkable case of Mahomad Makhan, Zamindar, Haji Ahmedali, shop-keeper, and Mohamedamin, a boy of seventeen, and an Arabic student, under Section 108 C. P. C. came off before Mr. Gibson, District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, Sind, at Mirpurkhas on Wednesday.

Mr. Jethmal, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused were not represented by Counsel.

The facts of the case are: Sub-Inspector Pandhikhan reported that seditious speeches were made on the 19th June last after Id prayers at Phuladum village, by the accused. The prosecution alleged that the accused incited the audience to murder, drive away and wage war against the Englishmen. The audience were exhorted not to pay assessment, and renounce honours. Mohamedamin besides had added that Englishmen were "like cobras and should be killed."

The Sub-Inspector also alleged that he had seen the accused in Dhobonabo and Hyderbaad Khilafat Conference, where they were serving as delegates. Witnesses Mohamed Malook, Haji Ismail Kalander Kakhsh and others supported the statements contained.

DENIAL OF POLICE ALLEGATIONS.

In the Sub-Inspector's report, the accused submitted a written statement saying they spread no sedition. They advised Mohamedans to lead pious life, commit no violence, bear persecution and troubles for Khilafat, their religious institution, with firmness and quiet. The Police statements were absolutely false. They had asked for subscription for Khilafat funds. If they were being prosecuted for Khilafat activities they believe it is religious duty and shall adhere to it. The Court was free to take any measures it pleased. Non-violence was their avowed principle being taught both by religion and the Central Khilafat Committee. The Court rose at 4-30. Judgment will be delivered on Friday, 1st instant. A large party of friends accompanied the accused with cries of "Hindu-Muslim Ki Jai" and "Allahi Abkar" and they were garlanded. At the close of hearing a meeting followed where the objects and stages of Non-Cooperation were explained.

HYDERABAD (Sind)) Aug. 13.

The judgment in the case under Section 108 I. P. C. against Haji Ahmedali Mohomedkhan, and Mohamad Amin, a boy of 17, was delivered this morning by the District Magistrate, Mr. Gibson. The magistrate finding the accused guilty demanded security, failing which rigorous imprisonment was to be undergone for twelve months by each. The accused boldly declared themselves innocent and refused furnishing security, as they stood for the Khilafat. The police was called in to handcuff the accused who were taken under an armed guard to the railway station. Escorted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. A huge crowd followed the prisoners who were taken to the Central Jail, Hyderabad in chains by the Bombay Mail. The prisoners were most cheerful and exhorted the spectators to carry on Khilafa work strenuously Mohomed Khans aged father watched the moving scene with tearful eyes and remarkable fortitude.

A meeting was held outside the station yard and a resolution expressing belief in the innocence of the victims and congratulating them and their relations was passed. Intense feeling of sympathy with the victims prevailed in the town.

BURNING SOCIAL QUESTIONS

POSITION OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY.

The following is a summary of the lecture delivered in the Prarthana Samaj Hall by Mr Gidwani, on August 11th:—

Education is often identified with examinations, whereas the latter are at best only a means to an end, not an end in themselves. Education should rightly be regarded as a preparation for citizenship; citizenship being the examination of all examinations. At this stage of our country's history it is incumbent on young men to have a broader outlook on life and to say with Bernard Shaw "My life belongs to the whole community and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatsoever I can." Placing this ideal before us, if we survey the present state of society we find two-fold problems facing us, the old ones that are still with us and the new that are the result of Western Industrialism. Among the old the most important problem to solve is "Woman's position in society."

Our efforts for Woman's education are entirely inadequate to the magnitude of our task. The institution of marriage requires to be reformed in its entirety, for the disabilities from which woman suffers in that regard are absolutely intolerable. The dowry system, as it exists in most of the communities is a disgrace to our manhood and must go. It is a shame that educated youths should allow themselves to be sold and I learn with real pain that certain I.C.S. Indians are demanding from 25,000 to 30,000 rupees as the price of their hands in marriage. As a result of this, I know it for a fact, in some communities female suicides by fire are not unknown and thousands are piming in grief. Freedom to girls in the choice of husbands is an essential condition of marriage reform.

Another problem is Mass-Education. Our national advancement is impossible without the education of the masses. Leaving aside caste and untouchability, if we pass to the new problem, we find ourselves face to face with the evil features of Western Industrialism—slum life low wages, long hours, child labour, drink—all culminating in strikes.

In their own narrow sphere, students can work for social welfare and make their little corner brighter. Small efforts are not to be despised. Hanuman served Rama by lifting mountains but the squirrel also served Ram by adding its mite to prepare the bridge to cross the sea.

He concluded by quoting the words of Mr. Dadabhoy "Young Friends, do not rest your head on a pillow till you have done something to raise your country on a footing of equality with the other nations."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.

Rugby Football. (Bombay Gymkhana v. A. and S. Highlanders.

S.S. "Devanha," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket Matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m. (B. G. Ground); (2) Parsi Gymkhana v. B. B. & C. I. Ry., 2-30 p.m. (P. G. ground); (3) Hindu Gymkhana v. Kelli Bros. (Hindu Gymkhana ground).

Dr. J. N. Sidick's lecture on "India in Transition." at the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 15.

Public meeting to protest against the threatened acquisition of plots for the "Grant Road Long-distance Terminal Station," at the Empress Theatre, 9 a.m., Lamington Road, the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit Bart., to preside.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Dilwara" closes at the G.P.O., 6-30 p.m.

Ceremony of conferring degrees on and awarding certificates to successful students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Pandit M. M. Malviya to preside.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.

The mail steamer "Nankin" with the outward mails of July 29, expected to arrive at noon.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Natal and other places in S. Africa, per the "Karoa" closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS'

To-day (Saturday) in the Union Hall, Chowpatty a debate will take place, when Mr. Camrudin Tyabji will propose: "The French Revolution was beneficial to the world." Mr. Arif Lukhmani will oppose.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, at the hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Khurshed Jehangir J. Cursetji Libaunwala will deliver a lecture on "Neuroses in Every Day Life."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish history class will meet to-night at 8 o'clock and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben, in the hall of the Brotherhood. To-morrow there will be the usual weekly meeting at 4 p.m. in the same place.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—

Bombay to London:—Full Rates 21½ hours.

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BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, at 5-15 p.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Thursday was 105 as against 134 on the corresponding day of last year and 22 in 1918. There were 4 attacks, including one imported from Serampura Marwar and 2 deaths from plague and 1 attack and 2 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

MAIL NOTICES.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind," which left London on the 30th ultimo, and has on board the mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

The mail steamer "Nellore," which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo, arrived in London on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

A Congratulatory address to Mr. D. K. Thakur will be presented or his deevation to the post of the Superintendent of Conservancy for the City of Bombay, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, near Tram Terminus to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. K. A. Keluskar will preside.

LECTURE ON "MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA."

A Public Lecture on "Mosquitoes and Malaria," (illustrated by lantern slides), by Dr. K. B. Shroff on Thursday, next (August 19), at 6 p.m. at the Sanitary institute Hall, Princess Street, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. All insterested are cordially invited.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The ceremony of conferring degrees on and awarding certificates to the successful male and female students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, will take place to-day at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, will preside.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Bombay will be held at the Empress Theatre, Lamington Road at 9 a.m. to-morrow to protest against the threatened acquisition of a large plot of land at Grant Road dishousing several Hindu, Parsi and Muhammadan residents and several charitable institutions. The Hon Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart, will presire.

BOMBAY STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD

Principal A. L. Covernton, of the Elphinstone College, will deliver a lecture on "Colloquial English" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. The Hon. Justice Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad will preside.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Advocate, to-morrow at 9 a.m., (S.T.) at the Head Quarters when he will expound Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship."

The Senior Class will be conducted by Dr. P. N. Daruwala, on the same day, at the same time and at the same place when he will deliver a lecture on "Indian Administration."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies were present at the Kirkee Races on Thursday afternoon.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 14, 1920.

THE SPLIT OVER RUSSIA.

Reuter has created another sensation. In a cable dated August 11, it is stated that the French Government has decided to recognise General Wrangel's administration in the Crimea as the *de facto* Government of Southern Russia, that an Agent as High Commissioner will be sent to Sebastopol; that it is believed the rebel General shews more promise of destroying the Bolshevists than Koltchak, Denikin, Yudenitch, the Poles and the Allies put together! We do not believe it. French diplomacy of the Pichon type of jingoism, diluted with the Millerand type of militarism, is capable of almost any folly in pursuit of Russian bonds sealed with the blood of Russian workers under the cruel Czarist regime. But we do not believe that any follower in the footsteps of M. Pichon can be under the delusion that on the eve of the negotiations for an understanding with Russia it is possible to destroy peace by creating a cheap sensation. Nevertheless the sensation is there and of such a nature that Parliament, which would have ordinarily adjourned, for the more serious work of partridge-shooting, is till sitting in session. Briefly, what is the situation in regard to Russia? The Revolution which destroyed M. Kerensky's power brought in, for the first time in human history, a strong socialist Government headed by the greatest living exponent of the Communist Manifesto. The capitalist Governments of the world took fright. The motive force of this fear was supplied ever increasingly by the bond-holders of the late Czar backed by the concession-hunters who saw vistas of Siberian mines and Ukrainian corn and Donetz coal dwindling before their eyes. Meanwhile Russia had made peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk and directly gave a new lease of life to the propaganda of her enemies. In every Allied country the Nationalists and patriots were aghast at what they imagined was nothing less than rank treachery to the Allied cause, in spite of the fact that almost every military expert was agreed that it was impossible for Russia to hold out much longer against the German hordes.

The Allies took counsel. A brilliant notion struck M. Pichon in France finding an immediate echo in Great Britain—the notion of what the French called a "sanitary cordon" against the germ of Sovietism in Russia. Its execution involved the creation of strong border States along the Eastern confines of what were once the powerful Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary and incessant war, whether by means of blockade or active intervention. Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Poland the Ukraine were set up to stem the tide of Revolution. The South, apart from the Ukraine, was not neglected. Georgia and the Don-Cossacks, the Crimea and General Wrangel found their soldiers dressed in Allied uniforms, plying Allied machine-guns, eating out of Allied hands and spending out of the Allied treasuries. In the East Japan and Koltchak completed the ring of iron against the Bolshevists. Which nation could have stood such terrific pressure? But Russia rose from the shambles of war and the miseries of the Czarist rule and broke the back of each adventurer in turn. Koltchak was murdered by his own followers; Denikin escaped as a forlorn refugee; the Ukraine joined the Soviet Government of Russia, Esthonia and Georgia made peace; Latvia, Lithuania and Finland found it more advisable to live as friendly neighbours and the Churchills and Pichons stood aghast. and astonished at this *debacle*. Nevertheless Poland remained as their last pawn. But Poland played and was beaten to a frazzle while the Churchillian policy of intervention at the same time was beaten into submission. The part played by European Labour in coming to the help of a hard-pressed nation must not be forgotten. At the last moment when it was not certain whether Mr. Lloyd George would make peace with Russia, when it was not certain whether Poland's submission to an armistice would be accomplished, Labour in Great Britain threatened to go on strike—a fact which must have weighed appreciably with the assembled statesmen and warriors at Hythe. In the debate, which followed in the Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stretched out his hand for peace with Russia and declared that he had arrived at a complete understanding with France. What, then, is the meaning of the French move? It means nothing but a last desperate attempt to obtain payment of Czarist debts. It is what Reuter calls "*Diplomatese*" for Russian bonds. It is, in short, if the news is true, a criminal move to wreck the cause of Peace, which is the cause of humanity, at the instigation of international financiers.

There can be no doubt that France is playing a loosing game. On the one hand, Great Britain and Italy have thrown their cards on the table and desire a definite settlement of the Russian problem. America has already commenced to trade with Russia and now announces that she will help "in the restoration of Russia." France, with more than half her national wealth as a debt-load upon her shoulders and with her masses sick of war, stands conspicuously alone. On the other hand, she is backing General Wrangel and raising fantastic hopes about his prowess, having learnt nothing of recent history and having forgotten nothing of military folly. Who is Wrangel? Why even Great Britain, on whose help he flourished, has thrown him over at last. This is what the Soviet said of him in its reply of July 12 to the British note:

"As a separate proposal, the British Government has put forth the idea of an armistice between Russia and the mutinous ex-General Wrangel. The Soviet Government, however, cannot shut its eyes upon the indissoluble connection between the military operations of Wrangel, which were supported by the Entente Powers, and the Polish campaign against Russia and the Ukraine. This close connection found its expression in the negotiations and the military agreement between Wrangel and the representative of the Polish Government.

"Wrangel's offensive, which coincided with the advance of the Polish Army in the Ukraine, was only a subsidiary military manoeuvre aiming at rendering more difficult the struggle of the Russian and Ukrainian troops against the Polish aggressor, and at facilitating the latter's task. The army and administration of Wrangel's being almost completely deprived of sources of revenue of their own, exist almost entirely with the financial help received from some Entente Powers.

His military operations are carried out exclusively with the help of the war material sent by those Powers. This war material is brought to him on British ships or from harbours under British occupation, and the proposal itself regarding Wrangel in the British ultimatum of July 12, in which the British Government decide for Wrangel that he will come to London for the discussion of the fate of his troops, shows with complete evidence that he is only a subordinate agent of the British Government and partly of its Allies.

The Soviet Government, in its wish to obtain peace with the British Government, and wishing to meet the latter's desires. confirms once more its willingness to guarantee personal safety to the mutious ex-General Wrangel, to all persons belonging to his army, and to the refugees under his protection, on the condition of immediate and full capitulation and of surrender to the Soviet authorities of all the territory he occupies and of all the war material, stores, buildings, means of communication, and so on in his power on the same terms as was proposed by the Soviet Government with reference to the Northern Government of the ex-General Miller.".

Without British help Wrangel's offensive cannot survive. Without Britain's support French militarism is mere sword-rattling and an unmitigated folly which assumes that an obscure General can achieve what the combined might of the Allied Powers has failed to accomplish. Of course the French are welcome to assume that Wrangel is another Napoleon. But it is for those who are tired of the noise of machine-guns and the boom of howitzers to shew that the days of militarism, which threatens the security and safety of the masses of the world, are over and that the world is determined to obtain peace even at the sacrifice of the dividends of the world's bond-holders.

MR. MONTAGU AS VICEROY.

The London "Times" is responsible for the statement that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has promoted a memorial to the Prime Minister which "representative" Indians are signing, "urging tive" Indians are signing and "urging that steps be taken to allay the spirit of mutual mistrust in India which is stated to be growing perilously stronger." If the London correspondent of the "Ceylon Times" is to be believed, Mr. Montagu is himself anxious to come to India as Viceroy. However that may be, it is necessary to emphasise certain vital considerations in this connection. The memorialists claim that "India needs at the helm a statesman of political wisdom and exalted sense of righteousness." This is quite true. And we dare say that, by implication, the memorialists recognise that the present Viceroy is lacking both in political wisdom and the sense of righteousnes. So far the whole country will be with the memoialists. But there are two fundamental omissions which depreciate the value of the proposal of the memorialists. In the first place, they fail to realise that the change of Viceroyalty must be immediate. Secondly, they have not grasped the reality of the situation in India and the remedy that is called for, if they think that all that is needed is for Mr. Montagu to come here. The country demands full reparation for the Punjab wrongs and adequate guarantees against their repetition. The immediate recall of Lord Chelmsford is an essential item of the reparation that is due. But it is only one of the main items. With his immediate recall, the question of his successor will cease, so far as the present situation is concerned, to be a matter of vital concern to the people. Considering the field of possible selection during the tenure of the present Cabinet, Mr. Montagu will certainly be better than any candidate whose name has been mentioned—though the people of this country, while recognising his services, cannot easily forget that he is, in no inconsiderable degree, responsible for the mishandling of the Punjab question, and have noted with burning indignation the gratuitous praise that he has showered on the Viceroy and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. That Mr. Montagu has meant well for India is not open to doubt. That he has, by his policy of trying to please everybody, failed India in her hour of supreme need, is unquestionable. Perhaps, when he comes here he may be able to carry his profuse liberal intentions into effect. But it is idle to pretend that India's wound can be healed merely by the appointment of Mr. Montagu or even a greater and better man than he to the Viceroyalty. India's wound is too deep for such superficial remedy. Apart altogether from the Khilafat question, so far as the Punjab is concerned, nothing less than full reparation and adequate guarantees—the immediate recall of Lord Chelmsford, the punishment of O'Dwyer, Dyer, and other miscreants, the release of martial law prisoners, the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, to mention the main demands of the people—will satisfy the people. In short, what the situation demands is the scrapping of the present system. Viceroys may come and go, but the system remains. And it is the system which is the root of all our present evils and misfortunes. It is the system that must be changed.

GRAND ROAD SCHEME.

The Government of Bombay committed a very grave blunder in not consulting the opinion of the public and the residents directly concerned, before proceeding to notify the acquisition of large properties near the Grant Road station for the purpose of the location there of the long-distance terminal station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. As Government will have seen, the notification has had the same effect as a bomb would have had if it had been dropped in that locality. No one denies that the shifting of the terminal station from Colaba a little to the North would go a long way to relieve the congestion in the city, but those who undertake to remodel the city ought to take care to see that adequate provision is made beforehand for the accommodation of those likely to be unhoused during the town-planning operations. The extreme difficulty of securing additional accommodation in the city for even half a dozen families is known to every one, including the authorities. At the lowest estimate there will be at least 1500 families who will be evicted under the acquisition scheme. What is to become of these families? The most disquieting feature of the situation is the fact that the poor, both Hindu and Parsi, predominate among the residents of the localities affected. The existence of a number of educational and benevolent institutions is another reason for proceeding carefully in the matter. We are glad to see that Sir George Lloyd has declared himself to be fully alive to these considerations. He has given an assurance that if he is obliged to stick to the site already notified, he would do his best to provide accommodation for those who would be unhoused. He has also explained that it may be two years before the buildings are pulled down and by that time new buildings will come into existence. We fully concur with the view that in the location of the terminal station parochial considerations alone should not weigh with us, but that the scheme should be viewed from a wider standpoint, so that the interests of the future citizens of Bombay also are not lost sight of. Sir George Lloyd has left himself still open to conviction at the hands of the Zoroastrian Association, if they can show him that the Bellasis Bridge site would be preferable all-round to the site near the Grant Road station. So far so good. But if it is ultimately decided, *to the complete satisfaction of the public*, that the latter site should be adhered to at any cost, Government ought to see to one or two necessary things before the residents are evicted from the properties in question. Adequate compensation must be given to the owners of the properties which are to be acquired. In view of the fact that the values of properties have risen enormously since 1914, the bare compensation to which the owners are legally entitled under the Acquisition Act would not at all be a fair compensation to them. The land is being acquired not by Government, but by a public company, viz., the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company, which is in a sufficiently flourishing condition to pay a reasonably fair and adequate price for the land it will acquire. Hence, Government should see that the landlords receive a fairly generous compensation for the loss of their properties. Secondly, the educational and other institutions should be actively and liberally helped by Government in their endeavours to find suitable quarters elsewhere. Accommodation for the workmen and other helpless poor who will be unhoused must, of course, be provided for before they are asked to leave their present homes, while arrangements should be made in co-operation with the leaders of the Parsi community to build chawls for poor Parsis on lines similar to those existing, and to give the latter reasonble compensation for the inconvenience and hardship involved. If in this manner the difficulty of housing those who will be evicted from the notified area is surmounted, the main objection to the utilisation of the Grant Road site will disappear. Since Sir George Lloyd has undertaken to discuss the question of the site with an engineer of the Zoroastrian Association and has given assurances of every help to those likely to be affected by the scheme, we think the public would be justified in confidently leaving the ultimate decision in the hands of the Government *provided* the latter take the representatives of the people in confidence and convince them that no alternative site is feasible. Before we conclude, however, we ought to say that Sir George Lloyd's Government would have been better advised if they had taken the public into their confidence fully prior to coming to a final decision and proceeding to notify the acquisition. There was no need at all to preserve secrecy in the matter. Government have seen, on the other hand, what unnecessary public commotion they have caused by their present procedure. And this we hope will be an object lesson to Government in the carrying out of their Housing Scheme. The success of that scheme will depend entirely on the co-operation of the people. That co-operation will not be given, with full confidence so long as the Government, by their cunning but wholly un-called for, device of creating a Department of their own, usurp the functions of the Corporation, so far as the development of the city is concerned and deprive it of its legitimate voice and control in the shaping and execution of their schemes.

Notes of the Day.

What's Wrong with the Archbishop?

Religion of the wealthy and jewelled and aromatic type, has grown a habit, like the Sunday bath, in Western countries. No doubt the war disillusioned many minds when they found the Church taking sides with the violence and zeal of the militarists but the unthinking crowd jogged along from Sunday to Sunday, not much troubling, except perhaps about the voice of the parson and the dignity of his bearing. Such are the foibles of the middle-class—that repository of the world's prejudices and the world's conservatism. At any rate, whatever the foibles of the people, there can be no two opinions on the subject of the foibles of the dignitaries who embellish the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been exhorting "all men and women of goodwill assembled at a time when the whole world is still shattered by sundering forces," to realise "the fellowship which the whole world needs to materialise the hopes for the better ordering of common life." The Archbishop justifies himself in this speech, but what shall we say of him when in the Dyer debate he was betrayed into uttering such remarks: "The Government of India was the most delicate of our Imperial problems *because owing to the lack of education and political balance on the part of millions* of those who were affected, catchwords and phrases produced heated controversy"? This dignitary, although deprecating the motion before the Lords, was even apologetic about "what might be called unfairness to the man chiefly concerned." The world expects better treatment than this from archiepiscopal sources—a world which is expecting that the time will come as that other "archbishop"—of the Labour movement. Mr. Ben Spoor put it: when English and Indian wil be forgotten for Human.

A Letter of Mr. Tilak's.

The "Amritta Bazar Patrika" publishes the following:—We have referred to the sedition case started against Mr. Tilak in 1897 by the Government of Lord Sandhurst. Mr. Tilak was then a poor man and without resources. His countrymen would have come forward to help him. But there was the fate of the contributors to the Natu Brothers' Defence Fund to warn people of the danger. In fact, detectives were found busy taking down the names of those who were interesting themselves in the Tilak case. It was at this juncture that some of the intimate friends of Mr. Tilak proposed to the latter to have the matter settled by tendering an apology to the all-mighty Government. Mr. Tilak was deeply pained when this proposal was made to him. He wrote a letter to one of these his well-meaning friends, a portion of which is reproduced below:

"The other side expects me to do what amounts to pleading guilty. I am not prepared to do so. My position among the people entirely depends upon my character; and if I am cowed down by the prosecution, in the heart of my hearts—I know the case for the prosecution is the weakest that was ever placed before a jury—I think living in Maharashtra is as good as living in the Andamans. On the merits of the case I am confident of success, though I cannot in this letter and in the present state of my health give you all my reasons. I am afraid only of a non-Marathi-knowing jury and not of justice. You as well as I know that we are incapable of nourishing any sinister feeling against British rule, and it is thus impossible for any of us to be convicted of such a charge as sedition. Such risks, however, we must take if we dabble in politics. They are the risks of our profession, and I am prepared to face them. If you all advise, I am prepared to go only so sorry for it." But this will not satisfy the Government. Their object is to humiliate the Poona leaders, and I think in me they will not find a "kutcha" reed as they did in some others. Then you must remember, beyond a certain stage we are all servants of the people. You will be betraying and disappointing them if you show a lamentable want of courage at a critical time. But above all, as an honest and honourable man, how can I plead guilty to the charge of entertaining sedition when I had none? If I am convicted, the sympathy of my countrymen will support me in my trouble."

As the "Patrika" says, this letter throws more light on the character of the man than any elaborate biography can do.

FRANCE WANTS WAR?

DIVISION IN ALLIED CAMP.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF GEN. WRANGEL?

AT VARIANCE WITH BRITAIN.

AMERICA'S CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Paris.—The French Government has decided to recognise General Wrangel's Government as the *de facto* Government of Southern Russia and a French Diplomatic Agent will be sent to Sebastopol with the title of High Commissioner. The French Government has also instructed the French Commercial Attaché in London to have no relations with Kameneff and Krassin.

The decision to recognise General Wrangel implies rendering all possible assistance. It is stated that France notified Mr. Lloyd George of the decision yesterday. General Wrangel is meeting with considerable success in turning the Cossacks against the Soviet. The French believe that General Wrangel shows more promise of overthrowing the Bolsheviks than did the Poles, General Denikin or Admiral Koltchak.

ALLIES IN TWO CAMPS.

SEQUEL TO FRENCH RECOGNITION OF WRANGEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George heightened the mystery as regards Reuter's exclusive news from Paris that France had recognised General Wrangel's Government and that the French Foreign Office notified Mr. Lloyd George of the decision yesterday, when he told the House of Commons this afternoon that his only information was Reuter's telegram and he could scarcely credit it. No confirmation has come from any other source but Reuter's inquiries in Paris have elicited the reply that the news as given was official.

FRENCH ACTION ANALYSED.

The action of our French Ally is regarded in London as deliberately designed to spike peace which seemed assured. It apparently splits the Allied and the Associated Powers into two camps, namely France with the United States opposed to Britain and Italy. One of the reasons given for the French action is General Wrangel's assurances as regards Russia's external engagements which is "diplomatese" for the Russian Bonds.

In any event a prominent official to-night emphasised that the British attitude remains as outlined by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday evening, that the Premier will not be stampeded into a war by any action of France. He is prepared to go to almost any length in order to obtain peace.

Sir Donald MacLean raised a question in the House of Commons by reading Reuter's telegram and asking for information on the matter. He said that if it truly represented the position, France would have to go on alone.

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he had read the telegram in the evening papers with the greatest surprise. He did not possess any information on the subject, while the Foreign Office which had been similarly surprised was equally in the dark and also the French Embassy. The Premier said he could hardly believe it accurate because he had fully discussed the whole situation with M. Millerand on Monday, when there was no proposal to recognise General Wrangel. He assumed the report was inaccurate because he felt certain that M. Millerand would have communicated his intention if it had been then in his mind.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

It was well known that France's attitude towards General Wrangel had been at variance with Britain's. The former considered they were free to sustain General Wrangel, but Britain did not propose to do so except in the contingency explained on Tuesday evening. Where differences between Britain and France had arisen, they had always been freely and frankly discussed but as absolutely no discussions as regards the recognition of Wrangel had occurred the Premier concluded that some unfortunate mistake had occurred in the report of the very reliable Agency and that the French Government had not authorised it.

Mr. Clynes said he hoped that the new situation would not interfere with the Russo-Polish negotiations, and Mr. John Ward urged the Premier to advice France that such a policy towards Russia was too late and it would be a crime now to atempt it.

In view of the latest developments and uncertainties in the Russian position, the House, instead of adjourning to-morrow, will meet on Minday and Mr. Lloyd George, who intended to go to Lucerne this week, has deferred his departure till next week.

The House has adjourned till Monday.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

FRANCO-BRITISH DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

The news of the French recognition of General Wrangel has caused sensation in London and the question is being asked whether it means that Britain and France are flatly at variance again as they were on the occasion of French occupation of Frankfort. The Premier in his speech in the House of Commons pointed out that British aid to General Wrangel would only be given in the event of the Minsk negotiations breaking down owing to the Bolshevik terms being impossible, whereas the French statement implies that all possible material aid will be rendered to General Wrangel immediately whatever happens at Minsk.

IS FRANCE OPENLY AT WAR WITH SOVIET?

The gravity of the decision need not be emphasised. It means that France is openly at war with the Soviet. The French have evdiently been encouraged to take the step by General Wrangel's recent successes in the Crimea where, according to his own accounts, he has been sweeping the Red Armies before him.

Bolshevik communiqués, on the other hand, have confined themselves to stating that heavy fighting has been going on on the whole front "in our favour."

PREMIER'S NOTE TO KAMENEFF.

TO FACILITATE RUSSO-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 12 20 p.m., Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George sent a letter to Kameneff yesterday evening acknowledging the receipt of the communication from Moscow announcing that the Polish delegates had not arrived at Minsk. Mr. Lloyd George informed Kameneff he had received a message from the Polish Government that until nine in the evening of August 10th it had not received a reply from the Soviet to its wireless on the 5th consenting to negotiate armistice and peace preliminaries. Mr. Lloyd George allso stated that the British representatives at Warsaw had confirmed the failure of the Polish Government to get into touch with Moscow. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by hoping that "Kameneff will see that immediate instructions are issued for the reception and passage through the lines to Minsk of the Polish peace and armistice delegation and that the Russian wireless stations are instructed to receive and transit the Polish messages without delay. Mr. Lloyd George says he cannot help stating that this constant refusal to receive messages from Warsaw, while the Soviet army is steadily advancing, cannot fail to arouse justifiable suspicion and is not conductive to the prompt and peaceful solution of the present crisis.

FAILURE OF RUSSO-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS.

BOLSHEVIK ALLEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The fateful August 11th, when the Poles and the Russians should meet at Minsk to begin pourparlers, has passed without the delegates coming into contact. According to Bolshevik allegations, the Poles ignore

(Continued on next page.)

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN PARIS.

INTERVIEW WITH M. MILLERAND.

GRAVITY OF INDIAN SITUATION EXPLAINED.

(Special to the "Chronicle".)
PARIS, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Syud Hossain, Sulaiman Nadvi and Abul Kassim were received by M. Millerand at Quai d Orsay to-day.

The delegation fully explained the gravity of the Indian situation and the Indian and Moslem attitude towards the Turkish Peace Treaty, and particularly towards the French mandate in Syria.

M. Millerand explained the point of view of the French Government. At the close of the interview, the delegation emphasised that whatever the Allies might think of the matter Indians could not regard that treaty merely because a certain delegation from Constantinople had appended their signatures to it as closing the chapter.

TURKISH TREATY.

BRITISH EMPIRE SIGNATORIES.

(REUTER'S TREGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Paris.—Sir George Perley, Mr. Andrew Fisher, Mr. Blankenberg and Sir Arthur Hirtzel signed the Turkish Treaty yesterday on behalf of Canada, Australia, South Africa and India respectively after Sir George Grahame had signed for Britain.

MR. GANDHI AND KHILAFAT

MR. MONTAGU'S FULL CONFIDENCE IN GOVT. OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gwynne asked what were the numbers actively engaged with Mr. Gandhi in connection with the All-India Khilafat Committee who had been convicted in war time or in connection with last year's disturbances and afterwards released.

PUNJAB LEADERS.

QUESTION OF FULL BENEFITS OF AMNESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Col. Wedgwood asked if the Punjab leaders had been pardoned as well as released and asked if Mr. Montagu would make representations for the pardoning of the leaders who had not received full benefits of the amnesty.

Mr. Montagu replied that the only persons pardoned in the Punjab were thirty-six who had been convicted of breaches of the Martial Law regulations. The exercise of the Royal prerogative of pardon was vested in the Viceroy by a warrant on his appointment and Mr. Montagu did not propose to interfere with his discretion.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had received no full list of members of the Khilafat Committee but amongst the members of the Khilafat Deputation that waited on the Viceroy in January, four had been interned in war time and two convicted in connection with last year's disturbances. The Government of India was carefully watching the actions and the speeches of Mr. Gandhi and his associates. He proposed to leave to it in full confidence the determination of the necessary action. He did not propose to interfere with the Government of India on the question of maintaining law and order.

NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

RESIGNATION OF SUBORDINATE SERVANTS OF GOVT. OF INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu said he was informed there had been a few cases where subordinate servants of the Government of India had shown sympathy with Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement by resigning.

REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY DELAGOA BAY.

INDIAN'S SUPPORT.

LAWRENCE MARQUES, Aug. 12.

The following telegram from Lawrence Marques, dated August 12, has been received by us from the Indian community:—

We the Indian Community, irrespective of caste and creed, residing in Delagoa Bay and districts, give our all accord to the movement now on your hand to appeal to the Peace Conference to take into consideration the Khilafat questions once more, as the present conditions of peace affecting the Khilafat have proved most unsatisfactory, most disappointing, and causing great distress to our Moslem brethren.

MR. GANDHI'S TOUR IN MADRAS.

TRIUMPHAL RAILWAY JOURNEY.

(From a Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Aug 13.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shaukatali left Bombay on the 10th evening by mail for Madras Dr. Kitchlew having stopped at the last moment in the Central office owing to pressure of work. The railway journey was a triumphal march as thousands met at Sholapur, Raichur, Adoni, Guntakal and at other stations. Visitors flocked for "Darshan" and made sleep impossible throughout the night. The Mahatmaji and Mr. Shaukat Ali addressed the crowd in suitable words who in response showed complete willingness for non-co-operation.

At the Arkonam Railway station the authorities attached a special carriage for the convenience of visitors which was detached and taken to another platform where more than a lakh of people gave a grand reception to their worthy leaders and visitors.

They are staying with Haji Abdulraheem at his bungalow near the Egmoor station. A public meeting came off on the beach last evening.

Deputations have come from Bangalore, Mysore, the Malabar coast and other towns to invite Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali to their places.

BENGAL AND NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee recently asked District Associations their views on the Non-cooperation movement. The Dinajpur Association by a majority express views against the movement.

"VICEROYALTY OF INDIA."

MR. MONTAGU'S CLAIM.

TAGORE'S MEMORIAL TO PREMIER

BEING SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVE INDIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 13.

Under the heading "Viceroyalty of India" "The Times" states that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has promoted a memorial to the Prime Minister which representative Indians are signing and urging that steps be taken to allay the spirit of mutual mistrust in India which is stated to be growing perilously stronger. The memorial after claiming that India needs at the helm a statesman of political wisdom and exalted sense of righteousness says that a name occurs immediately in this connection. It is Mr. Montagu, who has earned the best claim to the memorialists' gratitude and affection at a time of great crisis and whose services to the Motherland, they are confident, will be recognised in the history of the British Empire.

LORD SINHA RETURNING TO INDIA.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

The announcement is made that Lord Sinha will return to India at the close of the Summer session of Parliament. No political significance is attached to this. Well-informed circles have for some time anticipated this action on the conclusion of the Summer session which marks the virtual completion of the Parliamentary authorisation of the constitutional reforms by the confirmation of the draft rules.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR JULY.

NCREASED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

The Board of Trade returns for July show that the imports amounted to £163,342,000 sterling in value compared with £153,065,000 in July 1919 and the exports to £185,451,000 compared with £65,315,000 The increases in the exports included £67,940,000 for the manufactured articles, £21,406,000 cotton goods and £6,106,000 woollens.

The imports for the first seven months of 1920 totalled £1,196,328,000 compared with £869,652,000 and the exports to £774,918,000 compared with £400,071,000.

OFFICIAL RATE OF RUPEE EXCHANGE.

MINIMUM NOT TO BE RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

In reply to Lieut.-Col. Croft who drew attention to the fact that the official rate of the rupee exchange exceeded the minimum rate for payment of pensions, Mr. Montagu said that persons entitled to pensions in rupees, who drew their pensions in sterling from the India Office also receive the benefit of the market rate, if the above minimum rate of twenty-one pence on the date of the issue of pension. Otherwise conversion takes place at twenty-one pence. It was not intended to raise the minimum.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

THE LATEST BLOW.

VICEROY'S INTERVENTION URGED

The following message has been sent by the East African deputation, now in India, to the Government of India:—

"Sir George Barnes, Simla—East Africa Indian delegation extremely grieved reading utterly unsatisfactory announcement by his Excellency Governor East Africa on Indian policy apprehend serious resentment and despondency by Indians. Pray his Excellency Viceroy's immediate intervention.—Abdularsul Alidina Visram, Senior Member Indian Delegation East Africa."

INDIANS ABROAD.

COLONIAL ASSOCIATION FORMED IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the merchants connected in trade with East Africa Aden (Arabia), Persian Gulf, South Africa and Ceylon was held yesterday at Mandvi, Khoja Mohollia, under the chairmanship of Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, when an Association called "The British Indian Colonial Association" was formed. Many prominent merchants including Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Dwarkadas, etc., were present. By the motion moved by Mr. B. N. Anantani, seconded by Mr. Vajirali Bandali and supported by Mr. V. P. Shah to draft constitution of the Association was adopted. By a motion proposed by Mr. Mathuradas Kanji and seconded by Mr. Daud Haji Nasser Navji, an executive Committee of 20 prominent merchants was appointed. The office bearers are as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Chairman; Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw and Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji Vice-Chairmen; Mr. Aladin Mahomed and Mr. Vajirali Bandali, Joint Honorary Secretaries; Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji Treasurer.

Many other useful resolutions were passed One of them was to give an "At Home" to the Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul A. Visram M. B. E. of East Africa on behalf of the Association in recognition of his onerous services to East Africa Indians and of the munificient charities to establish an Indian High School in East Africa, prior to his departure for East Africa.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the proceedings terminated.

((Continued from Column 6.)

this has raised up against the Indian an amount of bitterness from the other communities which the Indian community has got to live down. Sanitation *must* be improved!

(iii) While there is practically no complaint about Indian commercial morality with regard to large contracts and large business orders, there is, at the same time, the greatest complaint about the low 'labour' standard observed by Indians engaged in trade. Bad treatment of employees, in the matter of wages, quarters, food, hours of work, sanitary arrangements,—this is the general complaint. And the hardest things said, are said by Indians themselves. There is, in Natal, a very great bitterness growing up between the sweated and submerged Indian employees, who cannot lift up their head, and the rich Indians who have profiteered out of their Indian fellow countrymen's toil. I have been startled and surprised at the extreme bitterness of the tone which is heard among the poorer Indians against their rich Indian employers.

Improvement Needed Within.

Unless the Indian community as a whole makes an effort to improve the situation within the future will be dark and doubtful. All the leading Indians spoke to me of a great decline in the tone of the community since the great days of the Passive Resistance Movement. This is, perhaps, natural: for those were quite exceptional days, and Mr. Gandhi's leadership was quite exceptionally powerful. At the same time, it is as clear as possible that the fruit of those great days must not be lost. It must be carefully gathered in. Above all, the young Indian generation, which is now growing up, must be carefully and patiently educated and trained and taught about the great traditions of India, the Motherland.

The Present Deadweight.

I must explain one thing which has saddened me beyond words. It is this. Drunkenness is on the increase among the Indian labourers, and this must partly account for their miserable and sweated condition. God forbid, that I should blame them! The sweated livelihood itself leads to drunkenness; and drunkenness leads to greater and greater depths of poverty. The vicious circle becomes complete, and alas! who shall break it?

My whole practical experience has been,—if I may sum it up in a concluding sentence—that this dense mass of Indian labour, which is sinking lower and lower in Natal, is acting as a terrible deadweight on the whole Indian community. If this deadweight is lifted, then I believe the whole problem will become more manageable, from every point of view. The most miserable and poverty-ridden among the Indians are bound to go on seeking for facilities to return to India until wages in South Africa improve; and they should not be discouraged from doing so. When this sweated labouring population has diminished, the Indian community, as a whole, will get a new start under far more favourable conditions. Indians will become less-weighted with the burden of the past and through the careful education of their children will be able to hold their own in the land, respecting themselves and also respected by others.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

BY C F. ANDREWS.

III *

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

If once the general public of Natal are convinced by facts and figures that the Indian population in that Province will not increase at a faster rate than the European population, I am fairly confident that the South African League's anti-Asiatic propaganda will receive very little support. In the Transvaal, the racial friction is likely to continue, because among the Boers this race prejudice has become a part of the natural order; it is in their very blood; but in Natal, it is not so deep-rooted.

The Fear in Natal.

The one fear which I found everywhere in Natal,—which at time, has almost amounted to a panic,—has been lest the Indian population should increase so fast, as to outnumber the European population. I am sure, that, if that fear can be removed, things will settle down. And it can be removed!

It can easily be shown by actual Government figures, that the European population in Natal increased by over 25 per cent. in the short interval between 1911 and 1918. During that same period, the Indian population has remained almost stationary.

It can further be very easily proved, that, because of unsatisfactory labour conditions, a very large number of Indian labourers are already leaving Natal and will continue to leave Natal. The very important statement of the Commissioners in the Interim Report that 80 per cent. of the Indian workmen on the Natal railways are eager to return to India, because they are dissatisfied with their life and condition in Natal, will open the eyes of the Europeans as to the fallacy of the opinion that Indians are ever likely to over-run the Province. Thus the fear, which in the past has eaten into the very heart of the European population, will be relieved more and more as time goes on. The facts are all telling against it. When that fear is removed, there will be practically no Indian Questions as far as Natal is concerned.

A Change for the Better.

But just in proportion as that fear is removed, the European attitude towards the Indian in Natal is certain to change for better. For Natal is very prosperous indeed at the present time, and it is likely to remain prosperous while the world-price for sugar and other commodities remain so abnormally high. The cry that is even now being raised,—that there is a dearth of labour,—will be raised louder still later on; especially if many Indian labourers go back to India. The supply of cheap Kaffir labour is not inexhaustible, nor is it very reliable. Instead, therefore, of the noisy clamour, that the "Indians are worse than German poison gas," the cry will be raised,—"Let us keep all the Indian labour we can in the country." This cry will be raised in Fiji also, and it will be a much more effective method of putting an end to this anti-Asiatic propaganda of the South Africans' League than anything else. It is very difficult to explain in a newspaper article the change that will take place in the economic situation, but I think that something of the argument, which I have been bringing forward, may be grasped.

The Judgment in the Supreme Court.

The judgment which has now been given in favour of the Indians of the Transvaal in the Supreme Court of the South African Union, will also have a steadying effect. It will show, that Indian rights are fortified by law and cannot be treated lightly. Therefore, if nothing violent, or excitable, or clamorous, is done from the Indian side; if reason is at all points appealed to, rather than passion; if Indians themselves keep entirely in the right, and make no false moves forward,—then, personally, I should not be at all surprised to see a change in the general European attitude, especially in Natal and in the Cape Province. The Transvaal, I am afraid, is and ever will be incorrigible.

The Self-Governing Colonies and Indian Home Rule.

There is one very important reason why the people of India at the present time should avoid a quarrel with the self-governing Colonies, if this can possibly be avoided. Just as every single self-governing Colony is in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, so every single self-governing Colony is in favour of Home Rule for India. This is not a theory, but a fact. Everywhere I have been, I have found this desire for Indian Self-Government and Independence strong in these Dominions. India cannot afford to lose this strength and support. It seems to me imperative, therefore, that there should be, as soon as possible, an understanding reached between India and the Dominions. Inspite of all the adverse circumstances, I believe that such an understanding is still possible.

The Indian Community in Natal.

There are two more things about the present situation in Natal, which have to be said, Whether they can be remedied is another matter.

(i) Sanitation, among Indians as a whole in Natal, is of such a low standard, that it has become a real menace to the health of the country. There are many causes of this low standard, and the chief cause has been the disgraceful neglect of sanitation on the part of owners of sugar estates. The European capitalists are more than half responsible for what has happened. But, wherever the blame lies, the fact remains, that Indian sanitation as a whole has become inexpressibly bad. There can be no doubt that

*Previous articles of the series appeared on Aug. 7, and 12. It must be added that the articles were written before Mr. Andrews received cabled information regarding sinister developments, which was published in our issue of Wednesday.—Editor "B. C."

(Continued in Column 5.)

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH DECISION OFFICIAL.

ALL DOUBTS SET AT REST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-30 a.m., Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 14.

Washington.—Despatches from Paris this morning make it abundantly clear that the announcement regarding General Wrangel was the official statement of policy of the French Government and there is no question of "Indiscretion" on the part of the permanent officials. It has been suggested that M. Millerand who is Foreign Minister as well as Premier is absent from Paris on a visit to the liberated regions, but Reuter messages show that M. Millerand only left Paris this morning and that he was in the capital yesterday.

NOT YET COMMUNICATED TO U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-15 p.m. Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 14.

Washington.—France has not yet Communicated its decision to recognise General Wrangel to the United States Government which, while it is believed to sympathise with France's reported action, is not prepared to extend de facto recognition to any Anti-Bolshevik regime in Russia until situation is clearer.

"NO DISHONOURABLE PEACE'

POLANDS RESOLVE TO FIGHT TO THE END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-15 p.m. Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 14.

Warsaw.—The Council of National Defence has issued a declaration that Poland will not accept a dishonourable peace but that she will defend herself to the end as did the French in 1871. Trotsky has arrived in Bialystock where he has established his headquarters and presumably taken over the Red command.

FRENCH ATTITUDE MYSTIFIES ENGLISH PRESS.

"DAILY MAIL'S" EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-30 a.m. Aug. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 14.

Political experts have up to the present been groping in impenetrable darkness regarding the reported French recognition of General Wrangel. Many tentative explanations have been advanced of the French Foreign Office's statement, the most likely of which seems to the "Daily Mail's" which suggests that the Permanent Staff of the Ministry is in rebellion against the Government and which points out that a similar incident with a similar explanation occurred recently. The fact that M. Millerand is absent from Paris and therefore not in immediate touch with the Ministry would give daring officials an opportunity of sabotage by issuing a statement bearing every evidence of an apparently unquestionable official sanction "The Times" declares that the matter is "calculated indiscretion" on the part of the enemies of the Franco-British alliance. The paper demands condign punishment of offenders. The "Daily Chronicle" confesses complete mystification. It suggests waiting until the Government gets an official explanation from Paris. This is also the general line taken in other quarters. Nevertheless the situation is such that matters can not long be left as they are. Government has issued an urgent whip for supporters for Monday.

DYER AND HIS FRIENDS

MR. SASTRI WANTS CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.

A correspondent writes to "New India":—
I understand from the Hon. Mr. Sastri that he has given notice of a resolution at the next sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council, urging the Government to mete out condign punishment to General Dyer and his friends.

"DON'T DESPAIR."

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

M. M. H. G. M. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, writes to say:—
The news which has reached us to-day has sent a thrill through our body and made our hearts uneasy. We fear lest the Muslims should fall a prey to desperation, which naturally follows despair. We have come to know that the Peace Treaty has been signed by the so-called Turkish delegates. That the terms are in contravention of Shariat and violate our most cherished sentiments is beyond doubt. Our demands, entreaties, and endeavours have all been in vain. Nevertheless, we must hear this news with patience and fortitude and be prepared to put up with the insults that are likely to be added to our injuries in the form of condolence and words of solace. But we must not recede an inch from the task which we have undertaken. We must put in every nerve to carry it through to a successful end. I invite the attention of the public in general and that of the Khilafat Committees' in particular to the duties which they as Muslims owe to Islam, and appeal to them to be up and aiding us in our work. It is now time for the Khilafat Committees to prove their strength and worth. Our cause is just and, hence, we are absolutely certain that if we continued our efforts intelligently and with proper diligence, success, as promised by God, would ultimately come to us. We must under no circumstances be despaired of His mercy. Even in this hour of extreme disappointment we strongly hope that by His guidance and help we *will* reach our goal.

"IRREPARABLE LOSS."

DELAGOA BAY INDIANS' TRIBUTE

The following telegram from Laurence Marques, dated August 12, has been received by us from the Indian community:—

We the Indian Community residing in Delagoa Bay express our herafelt sorrow and deep regret for the loss of our Lokmanya Maharaja Bal Gangadhar Tilak to our Mother land India, at an hour of need. We pray Almight yfor eternal peace to his departed soul, and to give to the bereaved family and Indians at large, fortiude and strength to bear this irreparable loss.

BOMBAY STUDENTS AND MR. TILAK

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, a public meeting was held on Friday evening in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to record the sense of grief at the lamentable and untimely death of Lokamanya Tilak. In the absence of Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, who was indisposed, Mr. N. N Lalla, principal Marwadi Vidyalaya, presided. There was a very large gathering of students present.

Mr. S. A Dange moved the following resolution:—

"This Meeting of the Students held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, Bombay Branch, expresses its profound sorrow and deep sense of grief at the sad death of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and deplores the irreparable loss that the country has sustained.

This Meeting further urges upon the young generation to follow his noble example of sacrifice and service in the cause of the motherland."

Mr. Mankar seconded and Messrs. Gagrat and Gunmaker supported the resolution which was carried, all standing.

Mr. Pathare moved:—

This Meeting resolves that the President be authorised to forward in a letter of condolence the previous resolution to the bereaved family of Lok. Tilak.

After being seconded by Mr. Nirulkar this resolution also was carried unanimously and all standing.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The chairman said although it was not a time for him to make a speech, he could not help saying that they met there to regret the loss of a man for whom for the last thirteen days every body in the country was mourning and the references about whom, if collected from the columns of various newspapers would make volumes. That was a man who fought for the masses and whose loss now the masses were feeling.

Continuing, the chairman said Lokmanya Tilak was a tried leader. He suffered and he fought for the people till the last moment of his life—and he did so, never with a desire of being styled a leader. Time would come when they would admit that Mr. Tilak was the prophet of Indian Politics.

The speaker recollecting the day on which the promoters of the Marwadi Vidyalaya had presented Mr. Tilak with a purse, said he could not forget that occasion on which Mr. Tilak had said that he was going to inform the people of Great Britain that he was not an enemy of the Empire, as the Indian bureaucracy had interpreaed, and that the Indian people were ready to help the Empire every way if they were given a chance.

Concluding, the chairman said charges were brought against Mr. Tiak that he was against social reform. The speaker said who ever had studied him carefully, would give a lie to this charge. Mr. Tilak's opinion was that the masses were backward and the only means to bring hem forward was Home Rule. He had often said "Home Rule is my birthright and it is the birth right of every individual.

A vote thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

A COW IN EVERY HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The suggestion appeared in your issue of 13th August, over the signature of "Daya Dharam" to keep a cow in every home to keep the memory of the late Mr. Tilak alive in the hearts of people, following good scheme of Pir Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol is very happy. The cow is a most suitable memento for the appreciation of services of a Sanatani Brahmin like Mr. Tilak. The suggestion will not only ensure the protection of cow, but will tend to consolidate the Hindu Moslem unity as the scheme "a cow in every home" comes from an influential Moslem Pir Saheb appealing to the Indians, especially the Hindus whose duty is always to make provision for cow by virtue of their religion. The execution of this happy suggestion will create most affable feeling amongst all classes of people who will never hesitate to keep a cow at home in the name of Mr. Tilak, at the slightest instance. This is a most suitable occasion for the Hindus to insure the life of cows for which they have been doing so much all the time.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITARIAN.

The death occurred at Ernakulam on Wednesday night, as a result of heart failure, of Mr. K. Raman Menon, lately Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court.

SCHEME OF GREATER BOMBAY.

MR. BAPTISTA'S FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIONS.

BILL MUST BE REFERRED TO NEW COUNCIL.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had an interview with Mr. Baptista yesterday with reference to the Housing Bill introduced last week in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Baptista's interest in the development of Bombay is well-known. As a Corporator of long-standing he has had a unique experience in watching the development of Bombay City and he has always been ready after his return to India from his recent political mission to England, to make recommendations through the press regarding such developments and to offer helpful and constructive criticism. His views therefore on the recent Housing proposal will, we are sure, be read with exceptional interest.

"I cannot express my opinion", began Mr. Baptista, "with any definiteness and confidence before the full proposals are published."

"But you have before you the proposals outlined by Sir George Lloyd in his speech introducing the measure in the Legislative Council. Can you not give us an idea as to whether you find them financially sound and reasonable in many other directions?" remarked our representative.

A DOUBTFUL FORM OF TAXATION.

"I must tell you," said Mr. Baptista, "that I have some preliminary fundamental objections to this scheme as it is at present outlined. The creation of a department is a matter of interesting detail. My objections are much more radical. It appears to me that the Government is embarking upon a doubtful form of taxation, when they ask the Corporation to levy these town duties, a taxation which affects not only consumers in Bombay but those outside. Bombay. It may be that the cotton will be consumed in Bombay by being spun into yarn or woven into cloth but the greater part of the yarn or cloth would certainly be consumed outside Bombay. It may also affect the agriculturist by reducing the price of cotton. It is, however, clear that this is not a provincial question but an all-India matter. At all events such taxation should not be passed before the Reformed Councils are constituted."

"But don't you think Mr. Baptista, "interrupted our representative, "that we must get a move on in this matter?"

"No," replied Mr. Baptista, "I believe in the sound principle of no taxation without representation and you know very well that in the present Councils the people's representation is not strong enough. I also believe that there must be no expenditure without public control and in the proposals which you talk about, I fail to see where the public control comes in."

TOWN DUTIES—SOURCE OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

"Then there is another thing which you must not forget continued Mr. Baptista, "town duties are a recognised source of Municipal revenues. The proposed taxation would be adding to the existing town duties. To reserve 4/7ths of this for Government purposes would essentially be making the Municipality of Bombay contribute a portion of their revenue to Government, without exercising any control over it. This is fundamentally opposed to the principle laid down by Lord Ripon that there should be no Municipal expenditure without adequate control."

"But is building tenements a Government purpose?" queried our representative. "I should think it was essentially a Municipal one.

"In all civilized countries," said Mr. Baptista, "Governments now-a-days recognise that for purposes of promoting health it is incumbent upon them to build cottages and tenement dwellings for the people. In this sense it comes within the duties of Government. These duties, however, are exercised in England chiefly through the agencies of the Municipalities. In Bombay, the Government pledged itself to transfer the Improvement Trust to the Corporation of Bombay. It recognised thereby that the Municipality should perform these duties. There can be no doubt that the Municipality can perform them as efficiently as Government. In fact, Government buildings have always been more expensive than Municipal Buildings. To reserve this work into the hands of Government is manifesting a want of confidence in the Municipality for which there is no justification. Hitherto the duty was imposed upon the Trust. For 15 years the Corporation has been criticising the Trust's neglect of duty in this respect. No blame can attach to the Corporation for not having assumed a duty which did not come within the scope of their activities. Besides they had no funds. Governments usually contribute funds for this purpose. Sir George Lloyd is reversing the procedure.

REVERSAL OF THE PROCESS.

"How, asked our representative, "do you mean to say that Government is usurping the Municipal functions.'"

"I mean" replied Mr. Baptista, "that the Governor is really asking the Corporation to make a contribution to the Government for building houses. Instead of the central authority helping the local authority, we have in this new scheme the reversal of the process. This is a double wrong. Firstly you usurp functions which can be well performed by the Municipality and then you make them pay for it. There is no doubt that when years ago Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested a town duty on cotton he did so for exclusive Municipal purposes, in order to add to Corporation's resources for the growing wants of the City."

"But Mr. Baptista, this is going to be a bold and comprehensive scheme" interrupted our representative.

"Well, I don't know. I am not as yet aware what part of this 4/7ths to be given up to Government is to be utilized for purposes other than building houses. Of course not a farthing should be diverted to any reclamation scheme or road construction. House building is not altogether an unprofitable investment. For some years it may not produce sufficient income to pay the interest even, but 20 years hence it will not be the same."

A GREAT DEFECT.

"Then there is one thing more," concluded Mr Baptista, "which embarrasses me. It appears to me that building cheap tenements is really relieving the employers of their obligation, especially those employers that have been making fabulous fortunes on the labour of their workmen. It would be desirable first to tax them reasonably. If such taxation be insufficient the deficiency may be supplemented. But it is quite plain to me that the employers are not being taxed to the extent one should reasonably expect. This is a great defect. Such defects have no chance of being overlooked in the reformed councils. At present the rich are strong in our Legislative Assembly. After all the town duty on cotton will not be paid by the employers but as I have said by the consumers in and outside Bombay. Possibly even the portion which the employers are to contribute will be recovered by them by increasing the prices as at present there is no effective competition among them. The only way to impose the burden upon them is to levy an income tax on their fortunes, and then you can supplement this source of revenue by a town duty. But you must await, of course, for further analysis the detailed Government proposals."

LEVY OF FINE FOR APRIL DISTURBRNCES.

DELHI CITIZENS INDIGNANT.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Aug. 13.

An unprecedented ferment has started here over the collection of the fine levied on Delhi under the Police Act for what are known as the April disturbances last year. Various political bodies such as the Home Rule League, the Provincial Congress Committee and the local organisations responding to public feeling have decided to issue posters, holding of free public meetings being denied by the Seditious Meetings Act, to publish correct information regarding public feeling. The citizens are extremely resentful that in the first place official excesses led to loss of life and property and secondly that perfectly law abiding and peaceful citizens are being quite unjustifiably penalised for what they have had no share in. Political organisations and individual leaders are doing all they can—first to respect public feeling which is emphatically for passive resistance and secondly to direct it into peaceful channels, namely asking protesting citizens not to interfere with the public servants appointed to realise the fine by distress and sale of moveable property.

FINE—AN INTOLERABLE INSULT.

Delhi is simply furious and regards this leavy as an intolerable insult and a wanton attack on the rights of subjects. The constitutional issue involved in the situation is pre-eminently worthy of the country's notice. The state of public feeling in Delhi is a clear demonstration of the gravity of the provocation offered by the levy of a fine thoroughly repugnant to all principles of penal morality. Only those found guilty of offence are to be penalised and there is no justification for imposing a fine on those who have yet to be proved guilty. The sooner the country takes up the question and thrashes it out the better. Nor would Government be much amiss to devote some careful consideration to it.

BURMA'S RICE.

INCREASE IN EXPORTABLE SURPLUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 13.

Burma's exportable surplus of rice has been increased from one million eight hundrd thousand tons to one million eight hundred and fifty thousand.

FRANCE WANTS WAR?

(Continued from previous page.)

the Soviet rulers, while the Poles give similar reason for blaming the Russians for the fact that the delegates have not met.

RUSSIAN NOTE TO WARSAW.

RECOGNISES POLAND'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The Russian Note, wirelessed to Warsaw to-day, which Kameneff has handed to Mr. Lloyd George, says:—

The Russian Command has waited in vain for the Polish Delegation at the place indicated in the recent Soviet Note to Poland. The Note requests the Poles to advise the Soviet of the date of the Delegation's arrival and states that all facilities will be provided for the Polish couriers and radios, and adds that the Russians are ready to begin negotiations. It concludes:—"We have no intentions incompatible with Poland's liberty, independence and sovereign rights. We recognise the same in full."

U. S. PROMISE TO HELP RUSSIA.

ITS CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Washington.—The Note issued regarding Poland promises to help in the restoration of Russia provided that the latter refrains from the pillage and oppression of the Poles. It requires the withdrawal of all troops to Russia proper, excluding Poland and Finland accompanied by a statement that neither Poland, Finland nor any other Power will be permitted to transgress the Russian territory.

U. S. AND POLISH INTEGRITY

MINSK NEGOTIATIONE ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Aug. 14.

Washington.—The Government is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Minsk negotiations before determining the nature of the steps required to redeem the pledge given in yesterday's note to support Polish integrity.

Diplomatic circles regard Italy's selection as the recipient of the note, as an adroit way of giving her friends a warning against the political recognition of the Bolsheviks.

COLONIAL OFFICE POLICY CRITICISED.

COL. AMERY'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood raised the question of general policy of the Colonial Office. He said he feared we had recently departed from the old traditions and the Colonial Office had a natural bias in favour of the settler class and of the exploitation of countries rather than assuming the attitude of blind justice of the old administration. This was serious in view of the fact that new constitutions were being granted to British East Africa, Rhodesia and Ceylon.

The other members followed similar lines of criticism.

Col. Amery, replying, denied that there had been any change in the spirit of administration of the Colonial Office. Their goal was to enable every part of the Empire to attain, when the conditions made it possible, full power and control over its own affairs and to develop its own destinies. To give complete self-government straight away to communities like the Rhodesia and East Africa Protectorates on any sort of franchise, that could be devised, would not be in the interests of the mass of the native population.

WANTED RE-UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

APPEAL BY LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 13.

The Lambeth Conference which sat in private throughout has now issued a voluminous report of its proceedings. The report shows that eighty resolutions were adopted dealing with religious and social problems. The most important of them embodied an appeal to all the Christian peoples dealing with the reunion of Christendom. The appeal which was adopted practically unanimously urges that Christianity should be manifested in united fellowship. It emphasises that the causes of division lie deep in the past, while the present calls to the new outlook and new measures and demands a re-united Catholic Church. It visualises the Church in which the divided heritage of the past shall be possessed by the whole in common and suggests that the basis for a United Church should be the acceptance of the Holy Scripture's, Nicene Creed, Baptism, Holy Communion and the commonly acknowledged claims of Ministry and Episcopate as one of the means of providing such a Ministry.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

CONGRESS SPECIAL.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, Hony. Secretary, Bombay National Union, 735, Girgaum Road, writes:—

The 2nd Special Session of the Indian National Congress meets at Calcutta on September 4th, under the Presidency of Lala Lajpatrai. For the convenience of the delegates wishing to attend the session, the Bombay National Union has resolved to arrange a Congress Special as in past years, if a sufficient number is available. The special will leave Bombay on 1st September and will go via Nagpur. Fares are as follows:—

1st Class.—Rs. 105-3-6.
Second Class.—Rs. 52-10-6.
Third Class.—Rs. 20-8-6.

There will be no Inter Class accommodation in the Special. Besides the above fares, every passenger travelling by the special will have to pay Rs. 6 extra for food and other charges. Intending passengers are requested to register their names without delay. Money should not be sent unless further intimation is received. All correspondence should be prepaid. Our telegraphic address is "Homerule," Bombay and our Telephone No. is 4218.

SIMLA DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 11.

At a meeting of the District Congress Committee Simla, this evening, the following delegates were elected to the forthcoming special session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Calcutta:—(Lala Mohan Lal, Mr. U. N. Sen, Lala Harish Chandra, Dr. Kedar Nath, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Lala Dina Nath, Lala Nand Lal, Lala Chajju Ram and Babu Kali Charan.

SIX LABOUR MEMBERS INVITED TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Congress Reception Committee has wired inviting six members of Parliament to attend as visitors to the Calcutta Congress to be held from the 4th to 7th September.

"LAST CHANCE FOR WINNING FREEDOM.

MR. PAL APPROVES OF NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

At a public meeting held this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal delivered a lecture on the present situation with special reference to non-cooperation. He said he had personally come to the conclusion that at this moment non-cooperation was the last chance for winning this national freedom. Mr. Pal said the tendency of the foundation of British rule in India was military force. They had seen a glimpse of it during the Swadeshi agitation in Bengal. The man power of India had been used against India hitherto, but there had been a new awakening. He did not think there was much prospect in recruiting the Punjabies and Pathans. The Government had to rely on Nepal but things that had happened to the mentality of those provinces might happen to Nepal. They might bring African hordes. Within these ten years they must attain freedom. To attain it, they must force the hands of the British Government by withholding their co-operation so far as it might be. Absolute non-cooperation was an impossibility. By non-cooperation he meant passive resistance. Opposition to that movement meant supporting official repression.

CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE ADOPTED?

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Aug. 13.

At a private conference which was attended by Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Gandhi and several Madras leaders including Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Yakub Hassan and Mr T. Rangachari, a keen discussion took place on Non-Cooperation. Some gentlemen advocated co-operation to the extent of standing for election to the reformed councils and after being returned to resort to Non-Cooperation.

Mr. Gandhi spoke at length and urged the conference that to be consistent they should adopt Non-Cooperation all along the line.

The Conference is reported to have adopted his advice.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Aug. 13.

An Anglo-Indian under-trial prisoner, named Pink, escaped from the Bangalore District Jail last night. It is stated that he made use of a table and chair provided in his cell by arranging them to help him to get at a window through which he is supposed to have escaped. He was arrested a few days ago by Inspector Roberts of the C. and M. station in connection with cases of alleged house-breaking and theft in the station.

DEATH OF SIR LEWIS M'IVER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

The death of Sir Lewis M'Iver is announced.

The late Sir Lewis McIver was born in 1846. He served in the Indian Civil Service from 1868 to 1884. He was an M.P. for the Torquay Division, Devon, in 1885-86.

LATE MR. TILAK.

BANGALORE'S TRIBUTE.

GREATER THAN RAMDAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 11.

An open-air meeting of the citizens of Bangalore was held at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant, at Doddanna Hall, Bangalore City. Among those present were besides a large number of Mahammudans, Dewan Bahadur K. P. Pattanna Chetty, C.I.E., retired Councillor and some time Honorary President of the Bangalore City Corporation (who presided) and Dr. Subramania Aiyar.

In the course of his speech, moving the principal proposition, Mr. S. S. Setlur of the Bombay Bar said:—

HIS IDEAL.

What was Mr. Tilak's ideal and how did he serve it? These questions could be answered in two words.

His ideal was that of Gita, viz., *Moksha-Bandhamoksha* in this world in order to be free to seek final Moksha, each in his own way. In other words his immediate Ideal was Swaraj or Self-Government and the means to attain it was self-exertion

Long before the great Dadabhai Naoroji adopted Swaraj in Calcutta as an object to be striven after by the Congress, Tilak's "Kesari" was preaching it in its columns. Those of you that have read the report of the first sedition trial published at the time by me and my friend, Mr. Deshpande, will remember the stress that was laid on the use of this expression "Swaraj" by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Strachey, in his charge to the jury. If then, statesmanship consists in foreseeing the far future and providing for it in the present, Mr. Tilak has been proved by subsequent events to be a truer statesman, than the "Times of India" and a "band of intellectuals in Poona" with whom he was always in opposition would have us believe.

In order to win Swaraj he had his own political creed, which has been graphically described by the leading organ of his political opponents, the "Leader" thus:—

With him "the line of least resistance was the fetish of indolent natures unwilling to make sacrifices or bear suffering. To be militant, to embarrass the agency that imposed order from without in the unhallowed interest of a people alien to the land and concerned only to exploit India's resources and to perpetuate her subjection, to wrest reforms from their reluctant hands, to force them to an irresistible national will to make with them no terms which, while gaining small concessions, might delay the day of redemption—this was his practical political philosophy and the code of conduct which he inculcated as well as practised."

Here again he has been proved to be a true statesman. The Punjab tragedy, the vote of the "House of Lords" and the breach of promise about Turkey, were needed to open our eyes to the soundness of this political creed of his. It has practically been adopted now by the whole country.

PRACTICAL VEDANTIN.

This virile creed of Mr. Tilak has naturally always been on the nerves of our Anglo-Indian bureaucrats. They wanted to nip it in the bud by crushing him with all the power in their hands. But he was not a mere ambitious worldly-minded politician, but a practical *Vedantin* with whom politics was a religion. They were able to crush his body by sending him to jail thrice, but Ariel-like his spirit was invulnerable.

He did not believe in any creed which was not put in practice. Ever since he entered the stage of Indian politics, he has put his own in practice and uncomplainingly taken the consequences. This rigid consistency of his practice with his creed caught the imagination of the idealistic mind of Indian nation and he became its idol.

EARLIEST NATION-BUILDER.

We have been speaking of the Indian nation ever since the Congress began. As the scurrilous writer of the leader in the "Times of India" unwillingly admits, it was merely a Congress of intellectuals till Mr. Tilak's great personality magnetised the masses into it. He was the first to realize the importance of the masses for true nationhood. He was also the first to realize the importance of linking the present with the past and rejuvenating the nation by reviving its life-pulse weakened by age.

It is the recognition of this important fact that suggested to him the master-stroke of organising the Ganpati-melas. The leader-writer of the "Times of India" attributes this to Mr. Tilak's anti-Mahomedanism even after Mr. Shaukat Ali—Mussalman of Mussalmans,—sought and obtained the privilege of carrying his corpse to the cremation-ground, and in spite of the speech made by Mr. Tilak in the Lucknow Congress which finally sealed the compact between Hindus and Mahommedans which was brought about as much with his support as of any other non-Mussalman.

Leaving that journal to revel in its own malevolence which even death could not cure, I can say from personal knowledge that organization of Melas was a master stroke and really was the beginning of the nationalisation of the masses.

The political instinct of the Anglo-Indians at once saw the danger to the hold of the bureaucracy on the land and their bitter hatred of Mr. Tilak really dates from then.

They knew too well that but for him the Congress would have continued to register every year some pious resolutions and soundly sleep the rest of the time.

As so much has been written and said of him since his death, it is not necessary to detain you long. I have said enough to show how he became such a powerful leader in this country. He was emphatically the earliest nation-builder.

INDIA'S GARIBALDI.

When the history of the 19th and 20th century India comes to be written, Swami Vivekananda will be put down as the Mazzini of India and Mr. Tilak as the Garibaldi—the soldier who created and led the army into the battlefield and secured victory in the great constitutional fight with the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. Mr. Tilak did not indeed live to see victory actually achieved. But he did see the beginning of it.

Infirm as he was, the moment he had to gird up his loins to begin a fight, he seemed to feel young. I noticed this myself when I saw him in Bombay on his way to England. He was all buoyant and full of spirit and seemed to have shaken off altogether his bodily ailments. None of our leaders can compare with him in this respect except Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Both were born-fighters. It is because of this, I suppose, that although each was the antipode of the other in politics, they appreciated each other. I have myself heard Sir Pherozeshah say once that without Tilak and his fiery followers, we would have got nothing. He further added, "their patriotism is unquestionable, but we cannot identify the Congress with their politics", as a matter of policy of course. Tilak, on his part, always recognised Sir Pherozeshah as the leader of the Congress.

It is because Mr. Tilak was always in the firing line of the battle, and took upon himself every risk that came in his way and never knew what defeat was and never turned his back, but invariably converted what would have been an irretrievable defeat, to us, common-folk, into an orderly retreat and thus bore on him, as so many V. C medals, indelible scars inflicted on him that every day that wore on saw him more and more firmly seated in the innermost heart of every Indian. I have carefully read the writings on him during the past week and found no jarring voice in the symphony of praise that followed him to his cremation ground except that of his implacable reviler, the "Times of India." Its leader,—not on Tilak, mind you, but on "Death of Tilak" bears the imprint of a brown cloven foot. The exception, however, proves the rule.

What wonder then, that Bombay excelled herself in the homage paid to him when he departed from us. He cannot be recalled at least as Bal Gangadhar Tilak. But we can do the next best—keep his memory fresh by imitating his example and carrying the torch of political liberty aloft and go on feeding the flame with our sacrifices till every corner of India—not excluding Mysore or any other Native State—is illuminated by it. This is more easily said than done. Do we not know what sufferings Tilak endured in order to light the fire and are we prepared, each in his own sphere, to undergo a tenth or even a hundredth part of them to keep it burning? **That is the question which I ask each of you to put to yourself and answer.** On the satisfactory answer to that question lies the whole future of our Motherland.

Therefore, it is but fitting that we of Bangalore should join with the rest of India in showing our appreciation of the great services of Mr. Tilak and convey to his representatives our respectful sympathy by passing the resolution which I now read:

"The citizens of Bangalore in a public meeting assembled express their profound sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and convey their heart-felt condolences to the members of his family and to the conductors of the "Kesari" newspaper, Poona for this irreparable loss."

I ask you to pass it after the Kanarese speeches are over, by standing in silence.

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasa Rao seconded and Mr. Abbas Khan and Mr. B. G. Rajagopal Mudaliar supported the resolution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM.

Then came Dr. Subramania Aiyar who told the audience of Mr. Tilak's interview with him during his last visit to Madras and the two points of importance on which Mr. Tilak had spoken to him. The first point was that Mr. Tilak would not boycott the Reforms but accept them for what they were worth, but continue agitation even more vigorously till full-fledged Home Rule was granted. The second point was that Mr. Tilak did not care to press for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Punjab tragedy as he knew full well that it would also whitewash the official offenders and only cost the Indian Exchequer much more heavily than at present. Dr. Subramania Aiyar said that Mr. Tilak, with his innate generosity, had faith in British sense of fair-play till he was undeceived by the result of the Chirol case.

GREATER THAN RAMDAS.

Then came Mr. Jayaramachar, a favourite Kanarese speaker with the Bangalore audience. In a telling speech, he said that Mr. Tilak did even greater service than Ramdas to India because while the latter organised Hindus only to resist the onslaught of Muhamudans, the former organised Hindus, Muslims and men of every caste and creed as a nation to work for the liberation of their Motherland.

The meeting was then dissolved.

TILAK AND BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

15 DAYS' NOTICE!

The "Maharatta" writes:—Those who seek equity must do equity" is a well-known maxim. With just a little alteration in words we may say those who seek co-operation must do co-operation. We regret His Excellency the Governor showed a remarkable lack of both tactfulness and fair-mindedness in disallowing a resolution which the Hon. Mr. Belvi wanted to move at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The resolution related to the late Lok. Tilak, but was framed in words which might secure universal assent. The resolution was worded as follows.—"This Council places on record its deep regret at the recent death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a former member of this Council, a great oriental scholar and a prominent worker in the cause of the country and held in high estimation by a large number of the people of India." The letter to the President of the Legislative Council, craving permission to move the resolution, was signed by about 17 non-official members, some of whom might even be described as the political opponents of Mr. Tilak. Among these we find the names of Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. Garud, Mr. P. A. Desai, Mr. G. K. Sathe' Mr. Pathan, Mr. S. Mudliar, Mr. Upasani, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Mr. Pir Bax, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Harchand Rai Vishandas, Sir D. M. Petit, Raosaheb Harilal Desai, Mr. Gulam Husain had signed the requisition at first, but he subsequently chose to withdraw his signature for reasons we need not be expressed. To such an urgent and influentially signed requisition His Excellency the President was pleased to reply that the motion was out of order for want of notice. We are aware that notices of motions have to be given a certain number of days in advance but it is a matter in mere common-sense that this was precisely one of those motions of which 'due notice' cannot possibly be given. We hear the Hon. Mr. Belvi, naturally resenting such ungracious treatment in a matter of this moment observed in a sharply sarcastic manner to his Excellency the Governor, when he orally disallowed the resolution that it was certainly improper for Mr. Tilak to have so ill-timed his death as not to allow due notice to be given of a motion relating to that event. We all know the spirit which actuated His Excellency in refusing the permission asked for by Mr. Belvi. We only hope that the Hon. member and those who sympathise with him will make effective retaliation whenever in future they have an occasion for it. And occasions of this sort will not be wanting, for Mr. Tilak is not the only person who so ill-times his death, nor Mr. Belvi the only person who wishes to move a resolution of this character. Personality is a game at which more than one can play, and it is not difficult for non-official members to make it occasionally hot and unpleasant for Government if they be bent upon it. We give below the letter of Hon. Mr. Belvi to H. E. and the reply he received to it.

Council Hall, Poona,
2nd August, 1920.

To, H. E. the President, Legislative Council, Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, the undersigned members of the Council, crave permission to state that it is our earnest desire that a resolution of the following import should be moved at this session of the Council re the sad death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak yesterday at Bombay.

"This Council places on record its deep regret at the recent death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a former member of this Council, a great Oriental scholar and a prominent worker in the cause of the country held in high estimation by a large number of the people of India."

We request that the usual notice of a resolution under the rules may graciously be waived in this case and permission to move a resolution of the aforesaid import may be granted.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
D. V. Belvi, S. D. Garud, R. P. Paranjpye, P. A. Desai, B. S. Kamat, G. K. Sathe, S. C. Mudliar, Pathan, S. B. Upasani, Manmohandas Ramji, C. M. Mehta, Pir Bux, D. M. Petit, C. V. Mehta, K. R. Godbole, Harchandrai Vishandas, Gulam Hussain, Harilal Desai.

No. 48-P.
Council Hall,
Poona, 3rd August, 1920,

From G. Davis, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

To the Honourable Mr. D. V. Belvi, LL.B. Poona.

Sir,—With reference to your request signed by certain members of the Legislative Council to move a motion in the Co... I am directed to reply that the motion is out of order for want of notice.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. Davis.
Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

ALL-INDIA TILAK MEMORIAL.

A CONGRESS HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Inspired by the innumerable suggestions flowing in from all the quarters, as to a befitting All-India Memorial in memory of the late Mr. Tilak, I beg to add my quota, in proposing through your valuable columns, my humble idea of the memorial, which I hope, will kill two birds with one stone.

The Indian National Congress has rightly been called the Parliament of India. The Congress up till now has been wandering from place to place and as the people through the life-long efforts of the "Fathers of Indian Unrest," have sufficiently been awakened to a keen sense of duty, it is high time for the Great Democratic Body to have its own House, where it can meet annually or interim when deemed necessary. This will further avoid the huge recurring expenditure incurred yearly over pandals and furniture to remove which Mahatma Gandhi proposed to hold the meeting in the open air. This arrangement will, moreover obviate the controversies raging about the location each year.

Now, which will be the most proper and better place for the erection of this Memorial than Bombay the Beautiful where the Great Leader breathed his last. The following details will fully illustrate my idea of this memorial:—

(1) The Congress House—which should be named after the illustrious patriot should provide sitting accommodation for ten to fifteen thousand people.

(2) The architecture should be of the pure old Indian style, with a Tilak Tower-bearing the statue of Mr. Tilak.

(3) The Office of the Congress would thus naturally be located in this House, where its records could also be conveniently and safely kept.

(4) In this House should be maintained a free political library, well equipped with the ancient and modern political literature.

I therefore appeal to the members of the ensuing Special September Sessions of the Congress to take up this humble idea of mine for discussion.—Yours, etc.,

GOKHLAY.

Poona

"A SELF-LESS PATRIOT."

THE "INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

As often happens in cases of grave illness, the improvement in Mr. Tilak's condition, which was noted in the last issue, proved illusory. It was the final flicker of the candle in the socket. Mr. Tilak breathed his last an hour after midnight on Saturday, the 31st July. The largest funeral procession witnessed in Bombay in recent years was that of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Tilak's totally eclipsed it. Most of those who followed Mr. Dadabhai's remains to the Tower of Silence were English-educated men. Mr. Tilak's body was cremated on the sands of Chowpati in the presence of a vast concourse to which the working classes of the population contributed as many as the English-educated class. The difference marks the distinction between the politics of the two leaders. That, however, made no difference to the resident European population which was as conspicuous by its absence in Mr. Dadabhai's as in Mr. Tilak's funeral procession. Government House also as completely ignored the one as the other. One lost opportunity more! . . . Mr. Dadabhai in his presidential address to the National Congress of 1906 said of himself: "In 1853 when I made my first little speech at the inauguration of the Bombay Association, in perfect innocence of heart, influenced by my English education into great admiration for the character, instincts and struggles for liberty of the British people, I expressed my faith and confidence in the British rulers in a short speech. Such was my faith . . . and now, owing to the non-fulfilment of solemn pledges, what a change has taken place in the mind of the educated! Since my early efforts, I must say I have felt so many disappointments as would be sufficient to break any heart and lead one to despair." But Dadabhai would not despair, first, because he believed that his cause was just and must win, and, secondly, because he had faith in British character. "I base my hope upon the revival of the old British love of liberty and self-government, of honour for pledges, of our rights to our fellow British citizenship."

Mr. Tilak, as a political figure, was the embodiment of the bitterness of the disillusionment which Dadabhai lamented. Indians had been encouraged to take to English eduction by the hope that, in course of time, they would be made co-sharers in the administration of India. But when the number of English-educated men increased and they began seriously to claim their share, they were told that they were sickly exotics and not true representatives of the masses. Mr. Tilak, again, was the answer to that challenge. The non-fulfilment of solemn pledges and the denial of the representative character of educated Indians, introduced the germs of what is now called the "extremist" view in Indian politics which had for many years proceeded on the ideas that actuated Mr. Dadabhai when he made his first speech in 1853. Mr. Tilak was the first in Western India to seize hold of the new opening for leadership. And as the policy of denial ripened into the policy of repression, emphasising itself in a constantly increasing arrogation by the Executive to itself of the power of the Judiciary in respect of the rights and liberties of the people, Mr. Tilak by his bold, persistent and unwavering opposition, extended and consolidated his influence far beyond the limits of Maharashtra. It has been said against him that he leaves behind him no constructive work to his credit. In the history of a nation it is extremely difficult to draw a line between what is destructive and what is constructive. The extinction of slavery was a merely destructive measure, but without it the ground could not be cleared for the brotherhood of man. Much social reform work during the last century has been condemned by the orthodox as merely destructive. We have been often asked as regards the abolition of caste, as we are asked today about non-co-operation, what is your alternative? Our reply in the one case as in the other, is that there is no need for an alternative. Caste must go in order that the nation may grow. Mr. Tilak started in his public career with the conviction that there can be no political salvation unless the bureaucracy was destroyed. The conviction was forced upon him at first as it has been forced upon many others since by slow degrees, solidifying, owing to the O'Dwyer-Dyer doings in the Punjab, into an article of faith that will last as long as the last vestige of bureaucracy. As the bureaucracy marched from repression to repression, the old guard of Indian politics fell back discredited in the eyes of the public and finally left the field to be fought entirely between the aggressive bureaucracy and an inflamed nationalism. Mr. Tilak was easily the most gifted, the most courageous, the most skilful, and latterly, the most experienced general leading nationalism to the attack.

"A man does not become celebrated," observes Lord Morley, "in proportion to his general capacity, but because he does or says something which happened to need doing or saying at the moment." The distrust of the bureaucracy is the one great sentiment which unites to-day all castes and creeds, the rich and the poor, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the toiler in the field. And Mr. Tilak felt it through all his being and became the most determined and uncompromising exponent of it. Others equally convinced of the evils inherent in the system, cannot but recognise that its record in India, especially in its earlier stages, was illuminated by not a few great names of men who laboured sincerely for the country's good. Mr. Tilak was too well-read in Indian history not to appreciate this fact. But he was possessed by the sense of a mission to do battle with the bureaucracy and would admit to his judgment no consideration that did not add to its imperativeness. In this respect, he was merely the counterpart of many Englishmen who are resolved to see no blemishes in their rule in India. Unlike many, if not most, others who have climbed to leadership by denunciation of the bureaucracy, in point of general capacity Mr. Tilak stood in the front rank of contemporary minds. His researches into the chronology of what is called pre-historic India, show consummate qualities of patient investigation, accurate scholarship, and illuminating insight. His commentary on the *Gita* is evidently the exposition of his own philosophic creed. In his last days, it is said, he seldom spoke of politics, but frequently recited his favourite verses from the *Bhagavad Gita*. His last words before he lost consciousness are reported to have been the memorable verse which declares that the Cosmic Soul graciously condescends to our world whenever the moral order is in danger of destruction. Another great book puts the same idea in a different form when it says that God has not left Himself without a witness in any age or country. This ancient intuition is crystallised in the common experience that, in communities not devitalised by their own spiritual derelictions, the hour always brings forth the man it most needs. For a patriot, painfully conscious of the wide divergence between endeavour and achievement, there can be no affirmation more full of comfort at his last moment. It is an inveterate Indian belief that men's last thoughts are the true index of their pre-occupation. Politics were not Mr. Tilak's pre-occupation. The dim depths of the past and the effulgent unfolding of eternity in Time, were the high themes most congenial to his spirit. We remember to have read that he often said so. It was his country's need that constrained him to a sphere which, under the circumstances, is singularly barren of creative opportunities for children of the soil. He stuck to his task grimly against tremendous odds. He scorned delights and lived laborious days. Here, again, his *Gita* philosophy, no doubt, stood him in good stead. He lived what may truly be called a dedicated life. All through the thirty years of its existence, there have been few points of agreement between the policy of the "Reformer" and that of Mr. Tilak. But always it has admired the greatness of the man behind the politician who treated social reforms as a matter of expediency. And now that he has passed behind the veil we think not of our differences but of the abiding contribution which he has made to the nation's heritage. Mr. Tilak could have hardly failed to realise that the cause for which he fought is now assured of final triumph. The battle has gone decidedly against the bureaucracy and it has been declared by high authority that it is now only a question of time when the bureaucracy will be no more. The premises on which Mr. Tilak founded his policy are thus profoundly altered. We are no longer called upon to fight an aggressive bureaucracy claiming permanency of tenure, but a conciliatory one asking merely for time to wind up its affairs. Mr. Tilak's sacrifices and sufferings have largely contributed to this result. More than that, he has left us the example of a selfless patriot, working single-heartedly for what he conceived to be the good of his country and his people.

MR. TILAK AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

ILL-ERAL AND NARROW ATTITUDE

"The Tribute" writes:—The attitude which the Bombay Government has seen fit to take up in regard to the question of doing honour to Mr. Tilak's memory in the provincial Council is far worse than we thought. The mere failure of the authorities to do honour to a man who is literally idolised by his people would have been bad enough at a time when we are told in season and out of season that high officials are anxious that there should be mutual sympathy and confidence between them and the people. But in this case the Bombay Government is guilty of something worse than this failure. As our readers will have seen from a telegram published in these columns on Sunday, a requisition signed by 18 non-official members of the Council (the total number of elected members is, we believe, 21) was sent to His Excellency the Governor requesting permission to move a resolution on Mr. Tilak's death on the ground of his being a past member of the Council. What did the Government do? They declined to accede to the request of the requisitionists on the extraordinary ground that the motion required 15 days' notice. As if it was not in the Governor's power to get over this purely technical difficulty! We deeply regret that the local Government should have adopted so illiberal and so narrow-minded an attitude in a matter in which the people feel so strongly. Contrast with this petty-fogging spirit the generosity which is an every day phenomenon in England, where political opponents entirely forget and rise above their differences in such cases, and bear the most ungrudging testimony to the worth and the achievements of their late adversaries. The atmosphere of a bureaucratically governed country is, indeed, demoralising in more ways—one.

THE "STATESMAN."

MOVEMENT FOR ITS BOYCOTT.

There is a very strong volume of feeling in Bengal in favour of boycotting the "Statesman" newspaper on account of its recent article on the death of Mr. Tilak. The article, as we have said already, was a disgracefully virulent attack upon a universally adored popular leader who was just dead, and we are not surprised to learn that several bar associations, including so important a body as the Vakil Bar of the Calcutta High Court, as well as other public bodies have, as a protest against the attitude of the journal, decided to discontinue subscribing to it, while in at least one quarter a suggestion has been made to the effect that a "Statesman" non-co-operation fund should be started, and the employees of the "Staesman" office and Press should be induced to leave their places and maintained from the proceeds of the fund until they can be suitably provided with appointment elsewhere. What precisely will come out of this movement, we cannot say. But the fact that such a movement should have been started is highly significant, and ought to be a lesson and a warning to the anti-Indian Press generally.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN APPOINTED SECRETARY.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, writes under date August 11:—

A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India was held on the 10th August at Chotani House, Bombay. Outside members could not come owing to short notice but sent their votes in writing.

The following resolutions were adopted.

(1) Unanimously resolved that Mr. Yakub-hassan be appointed as Hon. Secretary of the Central Committee.

(2) That an All-India Khilafat Conference be held at Calcutta on the occasion of the Special Congress League sessions.

(3) That the *Hijrat* movement be controlled and supervised by the Central Khilafat Committee and the President and the Hon. Secretaries be authorised to immediately form a *Hijrat* committee consisting of such members as may be found suitable and get the Central Committee's approval. All arrangements regarding the *Hijrat* movement should be immediately taken up by the President and the Honorary Secretaries till the *Hijrat* committee takes the matter in hand.

The President said he had no objection to pecuniary help being given to the Muhajirins if the Committee chose to give, but he did not think it desirable that the Central Committee should take the *Hijrat* movement in their hand.

The resolution was however, adopted by the majority of votes.

(4) Resolved that a sub-committee of Ulamas consisting of Maulana Salamatullah of Farangimahal Maulana Abdul Majid Budaun, Maulana Abdulkalam Azad, Maulana Azad Subhani, Maulana Shabbirahmed of Deobandi and Maulana Mohamed Dawood Ghaznawi be formed under the supervision of Maulana Abdul Bari with a view to select Muballighin for every province of India as desired by the Central Khilafat Committee.

(5) The election of a Vice-President was deferred to the next meeting.

(6) The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala, member, Central Khilafat Committee was accepted.

(7) Resolved that the President be authorized to sanction on behalf of the Committee all amounts regarding propaganda work and the Khilafat sufferers without details and also sanction meeting expenses of the honorary workers of the Khilafat office.

(8) That the President be requested to refer his scheme regarding arts and commercial education to the non-cooperation committee for their consideration.

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali started for Madras tour last night. They will take up the U. P. and Oudh tour on their return from Calcutta after the Congress sessions.

"COLLECTOR AMOK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly allot some space to the following lines.

The Municipality of this place, following in the wake of the Bombay Corporation, had closed its offices and the Municipal Schools in order to pay homage to our great departed leader, late Lok. Tilak. This innocent manifestation of reverence for the Lokmanya was intolerable to the collector and he has asked the Municipality in writing as to why the Municipality should not be superceded for the respect paid to "An unrepentant, notorious Criminal." The Collector has the hardihood, has the effrontery to stigmatize the noblest idol of India as "An unrepentant, notorious Criminal." And what more do you want for the humiliation of a nation already afflicted with serious wrongs? The Collector should note that the days of terrorizing have gone never to return. Should such a thing ever be possible under the regime of 'The Popular Governor'? We had thought from the early part of his Excellency's "Rule" that his Excellency would pass into the list of 'the English Friends of India' and ascend to the rank of Lord Hardinge. But his Excellency's downfall from the popular heart, heralded by the unjustifiable externment of Mr. Horniman, and continued by his non-reference to the late Lok. Tilak in the Council, the refusal to admit a resolution of condolence, has been accelerated by this extra-ordinarily irresponsible attitude of the Collector, a representative of the Governor, in this particular transgression of all decency. Will our popular Governor care to aspire to the enviable position of 'a Friend of India' and to repair the serious damage done to his reputation?

I remain, Yours, etc.

S.

Dharwar, August 10.

The steam lanch "Porcupine," belonging to the Chittagong Port Commissioners, was completely burnt down by an accidental fire in the Engine room on the 1st instant in the Karnafully River. As soon as the fire was detected, the people on board betook themselves to boats and reached the shore in safety.

It is understood the Maharaja of Darbhanga has placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, Bihar and Orissa to relieve suffering caused by floods and famine in Orissa.

MR. MONTAGU & MRS. NAIDU

MARTIAL LAW OUTRAGES.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

In the course of a letter to Mr. Gandhi, dated 15th July 1920, London, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes:

"I am in very bad health. But the twin questions of the Punjab and the Khilafat absorb all my energies and emotions. But it is vain to expect justice from a race so blind and drunk with the arrogance of power, the bitter prejudice of race and creed and colour, and betraying such an abysmal ignorance of Indian conditions, opinions, sentiments and aspirations. The debate on the Punjab in the House of Commons last week shattered the last remnants of my hope and faith in British justice and goodwill towards the new vision of India. The discussion in the House was lamentable and indeed tragic. Our friends revealed their ignorance, our enemies their insolence—and the combination is appalling and heartbreaking.

"Mr. Montagu has proved a broken reed. I enclose copy of my correspondence with him on the subject of the outrages committed during the Martial Law regime upon women as embodied in the Congress sub-Committee's report and evidence. I naturally assume that no single statement contained in the evidence has been accepted without the most vigorous and persisting scrutiny. But the general attempt seems to discredit the Congress sub-Committee's findings and to shift the responsibility of such outrages which cannot be denied, to Indian shoulders—the skin-game with a vengeance. Speaking at a mass meeting the other day I said that what we Indians demanded was reparation and not revenge, that we had the spiritual force and vision that ennobled us to transcend hate and transmute bitterness into something that might mean redemption both for ourselves and the British race, but that freedom was the only true reparation for the agony and shame of the Punjab.....The specialists think that my heart-disease is in an advanced and dangerous state; but I cannot rest till I stir the heart of the world to repentance over the tragedy of martyred India."

MRS. NAIDU ENTIRELY ABSOLVED.

Commenting on this "Young India" writes:—

The correspondence between Mr. Montagu and Mrs. Naidu, published elsewhere, gives one a glimpse into Mr. Montagu's mentality. A member of the House of Commons spoke in insulting tones of Mrs. Naidu regarding her charges against Martial Law authorities about outrages on women. Mr. Montagu hastily wrote to Mrs. Naidu accusing her of making untrue statements and challenging her to quote her authority or publicly withdraw her statement. The very next day he had to qualify himself by admitting that some authority did exist in the Congress Committee's report but that it had reference to police torture. Mrs. Naidu had an easy task before her, we must refer the reader to Mrs. Naidu's crushing reply. And now we hear that Mr. Montagu has caused inquiries to be made into the statements published in the Congress Committee's report. We may invite the reader's attention to the fact that Mr. Montagu's attempt to confine ill-treatment of women to the Indian police also failed. The Manianwala cases quoted by Mrs. Naidu refer to Mr. Bosworth Smith. The charge was investigated by Mr. Andrews himself, then by Mr. Labhsingh, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Montagu comes out thoroughly discredited. Mrs. Naidu is now naturally anxious about the statements made in the Congress report. The commissioners have themselves described the way in which they have recorded evidence. In any event Mrs. Naidu stands entirely absolved. The Congress report may be trusted to take care of itself.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence referred to in Mrs. Naidu's letter to Mr. Gandhi:—

(First Letter to Mrs. Naidu.)

India Office,
Whitehall, S. W. 1.,
9th July, 1920.

Immediate.

Madam,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to invite your attention to the report of a public meeting at Kingsway Hall on the 3rd June, published by the organisers of the meeting. You are reported therein (page 17) to have said:—"My sisters were stripped naked; they were flogged; they were outraged." As you have made no correction, the Secretary of State is bound to assume that you were correctly reported.

Mr. Montagu finds it difficult to believe that anybody could for one moment have thought that such occurrences were possible; and he finds that these particular allegations do not occur in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress (to which you appeared to refer as the authority for them) or in the evidence collected by that Committee; and nothing in that Report or Evidence justifies the allegation that Indian women were stripped naked, or flogged, or outraged.

Mr. Montagu has satisfied himself that the statements that women were stripped naked, or flogged, or outraged during the operation of Martial Law in the Punjab are of course absolutely untrue. He therefore requests you to withdraw immediately the charges which you are reported to have made publicly, and for which, if correctly reported, you alone appear to be responsible, and to give to your withdrawal the same publicity as was given to the original statements; or if you are prepared to maintain the accuracy of these specific charges, to produce justification for them. The Secretary of State reserves the right of publishing this letter, but before doing so, proposes to await your reply, up to Wednesday morning, the 12th July.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) S. K. BROWN.

(Second Letter to Mrs. Naidu.)

India Office,
Whitehall, S. W. I.,
10th July, 1920.

Madam,

Since the despatch of my letter to you yesterday, the attention of the Secreary of State has been called to stateement No. 147 printed on p. 194 of the Report of the National Sub-Committee.

Having regard to the general objects of the meeting to the case which you desired to make to your audience, and to the context of your remarks, the Secretary of State does not think that this charge can be the allegation which you had in mind. It is an allegation wholly unconnected with Martial Law procedure, made against Indian Police constables and not against what you described as "Martial Authorities." It is not specifically referred to in the Congress Report.

If, however, this allegation which does appear in the Report or the Evidence published by the Congress Sub-Committee, is the foundation of your statement, he asks you to make it clear that you had no reason to make such a charge against any "Martial Authority," and that you had in your mind only an allegation made against the subordinate police in the course of search for stolen property.

I am to add that paragraph 40 of the Government of India's despatch of 3rd May last in which enquiry is promised into such cases of alleged ill-treatment, obviously applies to this case. The Secretary of State has also, however, directed special enquiry into this matter, and hopes in due course to be in a position to state to the public the results of the enquiry.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant.
(signed) S. K. BROWN.

(Mrs. Naidu's Reply.)

Duke's Hotel,
35, St. James's Place,
S. W. I.,
July 12th, 1920.

The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu,
Secretary of State for India,
India Office,

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the letters of the 9th and 10th inst., sent me by your Secretary at your direction.

I notice that the statements contained in the first letter are considerably modified in the second. While the first categorically denies the existence of any evidence published by the Congress Sub-Committee to justify the remarks made in my Kingsway Hall speech to which you refer, the second on the contrary admits that there is such evidence, but that the outrages were the work of the police and not of Martial Law Authorities.

I am surprised that you should attempt to make such a fine distinction, the materiality of which is not obvious, when the police were an integral part of the Martial Law machinery and admittedly were serving the purposes of "Martial Law Authorities" inasmuch as these outrages were perpetrated by them to procure evidence for the Martial Law Tribunals.

In any case, if you turn to my speech itself, the report of which is not entirely accurate, you will note that there are only two instances of outrage upon women which I have specifically attributed to Martial Law Authorities. These remarks were based upon several statements made by these women themselves, which read thus:—

STATEMENT 581, PAGE 866, MADE BY TWENTY-THREE WOMEN.

"We were called from our houses or wherever we were and collected near the school. We were asked to remove our veils. We were abused and harassed to give out the name of Bhai Mool Singh as having lectured against the Government. This incident occurred at the end of *Bhaishakh* last in the morning in Mr. Bosworth Smith's presence. He spat at us, and said many bad things. He beat some of us with sticks. We were made to stand in rows and to hold our ears. He abused us also, saying "Flies, what can you do if I shoot you?"

PASSAGE FROM STATEMENT 362, PAGE 367,

.....While the men were at the Bungalow, he rode to our village, taking back with him all the women who met him on the way carrying food for their men to his Bungalow. Reaching the village, he went round the lanes and ordered all women to come out of their houses, himself forcing them out with sticks He made us all stand near the village Daira. The women folded their hands before him. He beat some with his stick and spat at them and used the foulest and most unmentionable language. He hit me twice and spat in my face. He forcibly uncovered the faces of all the women, brushing aside the veils with his own stick.

"He repeatedly called us she asses, bitches, flies and swine and said: "You were in the same beds with your husbands; why did you not prevent them from going out to do mischief? Now, your skirts will be looked in by the village constables,' He gave me a kick also, and ordered us to undergo the torture of holding our ears by passing our hands round the legs while being bent double.

"This treatment was meted out to us in the absence of our men who were away at the Bungalow."

This statement was corroborated by eight other women who made similar statements.

PASSAGE FROM STATEMENT 585, MADE BY MAI CABAN, p. 869.

"On the 5th of Baishakh bullets were fired into our village. The village people ran away hither and thither. One European who was on horseback called some old women together and told them that whatever he had done (firing) was done well. The old women did not give any reply. He then abused them and beat them with a stick. He then asked other women to stand in a row. Those who had veiled their faces were forced to remove their veils. They too were beaten with sticks."

FROM STATEMENT 125, PAGE 177.

".....I am a purdahnashin. I never appear in public, not even before the servants. I was, however, called down from my house. I went with a purdah (veil). I was peremptorily ordered to take off my pardah. I was frightened and removed the pardah. I was then asked who assaulted Miss Sahib. They threatened me that unless I named the assailant, I would be given over to the soldiers."

Need I remind you that the pardah is as sacred to the Indian woman as is her veil to the Catholic nun, and forcibly to unveil an Indian woman constitutes in itself a gross outrage?

The other instances of outrage to which I drew attention in my speech, were not specifically attributed to any special individual. My charges, however, were based on statement 147, page 194, which, as you are aware, is of too indecent a nature to be quoted here or from the public platform.

I would further refer you to statements 130 and 131, which deal with the conduct of soldiers and not of the police.

I am deeply grieved to discover that until now you were not cognisant of the statements embodied in the Congress evidence concerning such outrages upon Indian women; and I trust that you are causing an exhaustive and impartial enquiry to be made into such cases.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

SOME MORE STATEMENTS.

Below we give some more statemen's throwing further light on the subject:

"I did not go into Jallianwalla Bagh. I had only gone to buy some stores in the city. While returning, I passed through Sultanwind Gate, and was going to my village, when I was hit. I was first hit on the forearm and then on the thigh. I heard report of firing when I was about 30 to 40 yards away from Sultanwind Gate, out of the city, on the road leading to my village. Myself and my seven or eight companions began to run. I was shot in the arm after running 300 or 400 yards, when looking back. I kept on running for another half a mile, and was then hit on the leg, near Samdu's Garden, i.e., about halfway between the city and the village. In Mandi Shah's Garden, which is opposite Samdu's Garden, *I saw a woman shot dead.* She was the sister of Sher Singh, retired Jamadar. *The name of the woman was Chandi.* My companions escaped unhurt. lay for two hours when my brother came and picked me up".—The statement of Lala Durga Das, son of Lala Ram Chand, aged 40, resident of Sultanwind Village, near Amritsar.

"My house is twelve houses distant from Koorishah. For four days we remained without any food and water. My daughter, aged four, died of fright. Her constant cry was "Oh, mother, soldiers have come to kill pigeons, they will kill me." This brought on fever. We left the house, but the fright did not leave her. She died on the eighth day.

"If by accident any passer-by came to our bazaar, he was not permitted even to return. He was made to crawl on his belly and if he could not do it, he was kicked and beaten with rifles. I saw this myself.

"They threw bricks into our house and never cared if they hurt anybody. I saw the flogging of boys. I cannot describe what I felt."—The statement of Ganga Devi, Brahmini of Kucha Dugglan, Amritsar.

"A certain Rup Lal, iron merchant, came to me with his sick child for treatment, and said that one of his children died at night after curfew time, without getting any medical help."—The statement of Dr. Gopi Chand, M.B.B.S., Medical Practitioner, Lahore

"A child was born in my house just a few days before the soldiers were stationed A midwife used to come to my house every day to see my wife who was very ill in consequence of the child-birth. But during these eight days, I could not get any midwife to attend, and my wife suffered very much for want of treatment."—The statement of Lala Kesho Ram, son of Lala Ram Das, aged 32. Piecegoods Merchant, of Kucha, Kurichhan, Amritsar.

"While in the condemned cell, I received the news that my motherless children (my wife having died a year before), whose ages ranged between five to 22 years, and my daughter-in-law, the daughter of a very respectable pleader and recently married, were driven out of the house by the police, who after the forfeiture order took possession of my property. My children were not allowed, even to take cooked food with them. They were not permitted to take their ordinary bedding, or washed clothes, or shoes. The motherless children, who had by the death sentence against their father become fatherless, became homeless and penniless. They had to pass the whole night in the streets. The neighbours and relatives were threatened that if any person gave them shelter, he would have to bear the consequences of the Martial Law."—The statement of Lala Amar Nath, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, 1st Grade, Gujranwalla.

"My house is in Kucha Kurichhan, and my shop is in Guru Bazar. On the very first day soldiers were posted in Kucha Kurichhan I was stopped by the soldiers, when I was returning home at about 5 p.m., and I was ordered to creep on my belly. I, however, ran away, and kept away until the soldiers had left. That day I came home at 9 p.m. and found my wife laid up with fever. There was no water in the house to be given to her and no doctor and no medicine. I had to fetch water myself late in the night. For the seven days following, my wife had to be without any treatment, as no dotcor would like to creep on his belly."—The statement of Lala Megha Mal, aged 46 years, son of Lala Budhua Mal, caste Khatri, Cloth Merchant, Kucha Kurichhan, Amritsar.

"When the people were flogged, their cries rent our hearts. We felt helpless. There seemed no remedy against the cruelty and oppression around us. Owing to the panic, our men stayed in their shops, and I had to pass my time alone in great fear and trouble, quite unprotected from the soldiers. For some days, I could get neither food nor water."—The statement of Mst. Lachman Kour, Kurianwalla Well, Amritsar.

"My house is in Korianwalla Well Lane, five or seven houses farther than Kootisham. We did not leave the house for eight days when the soldiers were there. All our men and some of our children were out. Some children were in the house. For eight days we did not go out even to buy vegetables. One day, our *Jhivari* who brings water to our house came early in the morning at 5-30. She had a very young baby whom she had left at her house. Poor girl, she did not know that guards were posted that day and she had to remain in our house the whole day. In those hot days we and our children remained without water for days.

"Near the entrance of our lane some boys were flogged. Their cries, "Oh, mother, I am dead," reached even our house. We closed all doors to shut out the cries, but did not succeed. Our servant, Buland, saw through the skylight that a boy was tied and flogged. He was unbound and some medicine given to him, and again bound and flogged. It was horrible. The trouble that the women had to go through is beyond description. Our men were out and some of our children also were out, and we heard fearful cries the whole day. We cooked nothing in the day, but only a little at night for the children and servants."—The statement of Uttam Devi, of Korianwalla Well Lane, Amritsar.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF HINDU WIDOWS.

WRITER TENDERS APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The defamation suit brought by Mr. Manindra Nath Ganguli, pleader, against the Rev. Father Shove. Editor, and D. L. Nunro printer of the "Epihany" and Hamidar Hoosain Joardar of Nadia, the writer of the article containing the alleged defamatory statements against Hindu widows came up for hearing to-day before the District Magistrate of Howrah. The writer of the article tendered an unqualified apology which was accepted by the complaint's pleader. The printer also offered an apology but the complainant said that he was not going to accept apologies. As Father Shove was not present in court the case was adjourned till the 21st.

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th August 1920 was 29.943 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Brass Numbering Machine	75	0	0
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Beat yolks of 2 eggs; also whites with pinch of salt to a stiff froth, separately. Mix 1 oz. Brown & Polson's Corn Flour with ½ teacupful of milk and add to yolks of eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Add whites of eggs lightly to mixture. Heat ½ oz. butter in Omelette pan and pour in mixture. Shake pan gently over fire, and when Omelette is set and underside slightly browned, hold in front of fire until upperside is browned. Double over and serve on a hot plate. Add chopped ham, tongue, chicken or kidney to mixture if desirable.

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ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

The Hon'ble SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT will preside.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

"PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL."

MR. GANDHI AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 12.

A largely attended meeting was held this evening at Triplicane beach, Khan Bahadur Khudus Badsha Sahib presiding at which Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali spoke on non-co-operation. Mr. Gandhi addressed the audience for nearly an hour dealing exhaustively with non-co-operation. At the outset he paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. Tilak. He then referred to Khilafat and the non-fulfilment of pledges by British ministers and appealed to Hindus to co-operate with Mussalman brothers so long as their cause remained just and the means adopted harmless. He upheld that non-co-operation was perfectly constitutional and said so long as the doctrine of non-co-operation remained non-violent there was no unconstitutionalism in that doctrine.

He then spoke strongly on the Punjab affairs and said that the insult offered to India during the Rowlatt legislation and after the passage of that Bill was unparralleled in British history. He made a strong appeal to lawyers to suspend practice and observed they would evolve law and order through the instrumentality of these lawyers dispensing pure justice by instituting panchayat courts. He also appealed to the people not to send their boys to schools as the latter were mere factories for manufacturing clerks and Government servants and exhorted people not to seek election to Legislative Councils and to boycott the Prince of Wale's visit. The speaker hoped real order and justice would evolve out of the present chaos as a result of their efforts. He said he would have waited for the decision of the Special Congress as far as he was concerned, but he had in his hands a sacred trust. He dared not ask them to wait for any verdict but that of their own conscience.

He appealed to Mussalmans to stand single handed and fight attempted dishonour to their religion. It was for them to go to the Congress and make it impossible for the Congress to give any other verdict.

Mr. Shaukat Ali interpreted in Urdu Mr. Gandhi's speech.

They leave for Ambur to-morrow.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

A REPLY TO BOMBAY MANIFESTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read again and again the manifesto against Non-co-operation issued by some of the prominent men of Bombay and found it less and less convincing and weak with every fresh perusal. I propose to examine it in detail as I see that every argument that has been trotted out against Non-co-operation, when scrutinised in the light of reason, stands no test that can be fairly applied to it.

To begin at the beginning, the signatories of the manifesto maintain that the "present situation in India is one which demands sagacious insight into India's future and broad outlook rising above the irritating and narrow expediencies of the present." I think the dictum is right, but it is misapplied. Any Indian who can claim to have a grain of sagacious insight and broad outlook will at once confess that the Government of India and the governing race have reduced our position to a point of humiliation and degradation that any man with a little sense of self-respect and honour within him will surely resist with all possible means. Will any Indian with a vision of the future say that a Government which is not prepared to right the wrongs, sufferings and humiliations of the Punjab deserve our slightest support? What guarantee have the Government given to the people of India that the abominations perpetrated in the Punjab will not be perpetrated in future? The real question, in the words of that great Russian thinker Count Tolstoy is—"How are we to relieve ourselves of these cormorants (of power) who toil not, but who are clothed in broad-cloth and blue, with brass buttons and many costly accoutrements who feed upon our substance and for whom we delve and dig?" Tolstoy further asks: "Shall we fight them? No, we do not believe in bloodshed, and besides that they have the guns and the money and they can hold out longer than we". It is because of this and because Mr. Gandhi has sagacious insight and broad outlook that he preaches non-co-operation to us. Let me say that it is the signatories of the manifesto who do not stretch their imagination fully into the future of India because of people submit with a little murmer and a mild rebuke to Government to the humiliations of the Punjab there is no guarantee that the butchery of the Jallianwala Baug and other horrible abominations perpetrated on the people of the Punjab will not be repeated in future. Once Indians by their strength of their character and self-inflicted penance must show to the ruling race that they are capable of sacrifice that they can no more be treated as helots or more drawers of water and hewers of wood in the British Empire. Unless we show this and open the vision of the English people, the ends to be achieved by Indians cannot be quickly and honourably gained. If the signatories of the Manifesto can bring this outlook to bear on the present position of India I am sure they will approve of Non-cooperation. The signatories are most of them arm-chair politicians and the sagacious insight which they arrogate to themselves seems to me to be rather blurred because they have not the power to suffer. I should think that they have absolutely no insight into the future of India at all, otherwise, how can they ask us to bear our wrong with patience. I should ask the signatories to read the following story and there are other similar stories in the Congress report—of a young woman Balochan, daughter of Sadrang Nat Parini. Here is her statement:

"During the Martial Law days I, along with others, was arrested and taken to the police station. They asked us to give the looted property of the Bank Panna, Rakhi and Rani were also told the same. We all were most indecently treated. I was asked to take off my trousers which I had to do under police pressure. My sister, Iqbalanx was subjected to the same treatments. All the policemen laughed and enjoyed this. We were allowed to go home at about ten in the night but called again at six in morning. This cotinued for about five days. At times sticks were pushed into our vagina. We were beaten with cane and abused constantly. We were then allowed to go home after we were made to pay fines."

Is it not shocking that the signatories should ask Indians to co-operate with men who have perpetrated such attrocities? Better to live in prison, than to rot like worms on the holy land of Ind without any self-respect! The signatories' outlook seems to be quite narrow, they seem to have lost all perspective and vision of the future of India. So long as India can not prove by suffering and self-sacrifice that she means to die and not to live till the Government treats her children as self-respecting and honourable human beings, so long will she have to live a life of humiliation.

Now I will proceed to examine their second argument. The signatories say Non-cooperation is deprecated by the religious tenets and traditions of our motherland, nay of all the religions which have saved and elevated the human race." This argument of the signatories is meaningless and is trotted out simply to trap the ignorant. Can the Hindus among the signatorits say with a hand on their heart that the Gita does not enjoin to resisit evil by all means? Even the Gita enjoins to resist evil by force of arms, but it cannot be done now, because we are helpless. But Indians as men of honour must at least show that they have the power to suffer and to sacrifice and they can break the evil power of Government without resorting to force. All religions teach men to live as self-respecting beings and not as slaves. All religions enjoin to perform duty in cooperation towards those only who are rightous and just.

The signatories then consider the secular aspect of non-cooperation, and talk of politics and safety of society. By curious reasoning and false adjustment of irrelevant syllogisms they come to an illogical conclusion that by practising non-cooperation "the country will be rent into division and will become a house divided against itself." The signatories admit that Non-cooperation can be effective if adopted by the whole or large mass of the people why should they not join Mr. Gandhi in spreading the doctrine and make it more effective? If they admit that the remedy to right the wrong of India is proper and effective there is no reason on earth why they should not apply it and there is no sense in their keeping away from it. They vitiate their position by such vicious reasoning. Let the signatories understand that non-cooperation is "no gospel of impatience" as they call it, but it is the only sovereign remedy for the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs which would have been righted long ago if constitutional efforts could have counted with Government. But these efforts have proved impotent, and that is why Mr. Gandhi with a greater vision and broader outlook than any other man in India preaches Non-cooperation. It is not in any frenzied mood of mind that he has conceived this idea. He has applied it in another form in South Africa and only because he sees by experience that it is the only remedy for the huge wrongs done to India, he with almost a prophetic insight makes to-day a call to India to follow him and gain for her an honourable position in the world where to day she is slighted and despised because her sons know not how to suffer and to sacrfice.

Hundreds of years before Confucious said: "If a State is governed by the principles of reason, poverty and misery are subjects of shame, if a State is not governed by the principles of reason riches and honours are the subjects of shame." To-day India is not governed by the principles of reason; riches and honours must be the subjects of shame to every honourable Indian.

Thoreau, that great American thinker, in one of his essays says?" All men recognise the right of revolution? That is the right to refuse allegiance to and to resist, the Government, when its tyrrany or its inefficiency are great and unendurable." The inefficiency of the Government of India at present is great and unendurable and I must emphatically say that Non-cooperation is the only right and honourable course left for Indians.—Yours, etc.

K. M. K.

August 2.

PUNISHING STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with regret that I approach to occupy some space on your most distinguished and widely circulated paper, to communicate your readers a fact which took place in the "Goan Union High School" between the Principal and VIII & VII Standards' boys.

On Monday the 9th instant, being the 10th day of indomitable leader and ardent patriot late Mr. Tilak, the students of VIII Standard requested the Principal to grant them a holiday but he refused. This being done the named students had a strike, and all directed to their respective homes. To this strike their school-mates from VII Standard too joined and did the same.

On Tuesday the 10th instant all went to their respective classes and everything was quiet.

But on Wednesday the 11th instant, the students of both classes came home sorrowfully when they were aware that the Principal suspended both classes for 10 days. Fine 1. Indeed 1. Here I stop, sir, expecting your favourable opinion on the subject. Nothing more to add.

May God bless and preserve you, Sir, is the prayer of—Yours, etc.,

PRE-MATRIC STUDENT.

August 12

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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 13th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 13th Aug.	
			1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·00	33·44	16·58	49·89
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·05	38·74	16·34	55·55
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·04	37·93	17·33	53·55
Sycuila (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	38·31	19·87	58·69

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.766 Inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 ,,
Dew Point	74.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 ,,
minimum do.	78.8 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	215 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.68 ,,
Do. do. year	34.76 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at rince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month		HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill		Day of Month		LOW WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill	
	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat.	14	m	11	25	29	5	14	m	4	50	15	0
			11	34a	28	4			5	33a	16	4
Sun.	15		0	6a	29	8	15	m	5	38	15	1
									6	14a	15	9
Mon.	16	m	0	21	28	8	16	m	6	21	15	5
			0	45a	29	6			6	54a	15	6
Tues.	17	m	1	6	28	6	17	m	7	0	16	2
			1	28a	28	11			7	33a	15	8
Wed.	18	m	1	50	28	0	18	m	7	38	17	2
			2	0a	28	1			8	11a	16	2
Thurs.	19	m	2	34	27	2	19	m	8	17	18	3
			2	36a	27	0			8	48a	16	10
Fri	20	m	10	41	28	10	20	m	8	59	16	4
			10	43a	27	7			4	50a	17	3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a dust-storm accompanied by a light shower. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded at Delhi and Rawalpindi and are practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily cloud d. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature is below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Bikaner and Jacobabad and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is below normal at several stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light showers have fallen in Central India West. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch, but is in defect at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is above the average in the southwest of the division.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.35in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—A few light showers are reported from the Bombay Deccan. The sky is overcast at Poona and Belgaum and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally on the west coast south of Karwar and on the north Madras coast. Elsewhere weather has been practically dry. Day temperature is high in Mysore, the Deccan plateau and on the Madras coast.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely to continue on the west coast and a few showers may occur in the east of the Central and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th August 1920.

The monsoon is weak except in northeast India and a depression may be forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar the Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bhamo one and a half inches; Myitkyina one; Burdwan, False Point three; Hazaribagh four; Gorakhpur a quarter; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree four; Drosh a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 13th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (12th)	97.7	87.2	70	..	0	0
Jask	107.1	81.3	16	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	106.8	91.0	64	..	0	—0.16
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.1	83.0	67	..	2.30	—1.24
Rawalpindi	101.7	75.0	77	0.08	9.48	—7.15
Lahore	99.8	82.3	64	..	6.53	—2.81
Hissar	97.2	76.0	63	..	4.48	—2.75
Ambala	92.6	79.7	75	..	10.95	—3.88
Delhi	90.8	80.2	78	..	20.61	+5.97
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	89.6	78.1	75	..	17.43	+2.52
Mainpuri	86.5	76.1	82	0.03	17.92	+3.95
Jhansi	88.4	74.7	72	..	15.30	—5.81
Cawnpore	90.8	78.9	84	..	30.06	+2.25
Allahabad	90.4	78.6	79	..	30.06	+9.21
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	103.7	81.8	65	..	1.45	—0.41
Karachi	86.0	79.4	83	..	0.51	—4.88
Ajmer	93.8	72.8	80	..	19.78	+3.86
Jaipur	90.0	74.7	75	..	28.19	+15.00
Kotah	87.4	76.2	79	..	18.61	+2.98
Mount Abu	67.0	63.0	90	0.03	31.15	—6.41
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.8	76.0	90	..	10.40	+0.35
Dwarka	84.1	78.7	78	..	9.07	—1.15
Veraval	81.9	79.3	88	..	17.92	+3.81
Rajkot	90.8	77.1	74	..	16.51	—1.66
Bhavnagar Para	91.2	76.0	79	..	19.01	+4.92
Surat	86.0	77.9	78	..	24.03	—4.46
Ahmedabad	92.9	74.9	81	..	18.85	—2.10
Deesa	89.2	74.1	68	..	12.68	—2.45
Neemuch	81.9	71.8	90	0.06	24.71	+8.89
Indore	83.1	69.1	84	0.09	25.23	+6.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	85.7	74.7	80	..	23.60	—11.05
Saugor	83.4	79.8	89	..	28.82	+1.86
Hoshangabad	84.1	72.8	88	..	17.89	—10.67
Khandwa	86.4	71.7	73	..	17.49	+0.85
Akola	93.5	74.4	67	..	6.61	—11.59
Amraoti	91.1	74.7	66	..	8.94	—9 84
Nagpur	90.5	75.0	62	..	13.36	—9.58
Chanda	92.5	75.0	73	0.06	19.06	—11.02
Raipur	88.0	76.2	82	..	21.52	—7 53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	79.2	81	..	33.44	—76 83
Ratnagiri	84.1	78.3	78	..	42.34	—30 46
Marmugoa	86.7	77.4	83	0.03	58.66	—16.77
Karwar	84.0	75 0	80	0.35	60.28	—27.59
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.1	72.9	90	..	4.08	—6.77
Ahmednagar	87.7	67.0	78	..	2.65	—7.33
Poona	82.8	66.9	92	0.67	12.09	—2.29
Sholapur	92.8	74.0	68	0.02	1.72	—9.31
Bijapur	89.8	67.5	73	..	4.78	—2.09
Belgaum	75.6	65.3	92	0.07	47.19	—8.72
Aurangabad	86.7	67.5	65	..	3.60	—10.77
Nizamabad (Indr)	92.4	75.3	62	..	15.84	—4.58
Hyderabad	92.6	74.9	66	0.02	9.07	—4.22
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85.7	72.7	93	0.66	89.16	+8.55
Calicut	83.4	74.7	92	..	95.83	+21.64
Cochin	82.4	78.8	87	0.41	76.29	+17.98
Colombo	84.7	78.1	80	..	20.42	+5.87
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	100.3	77.2	65	0.15	6.71	—6 75
Bellary	96.8	73.7	57	..	0.86	—3.77
Cuddapah	100.8	80.3	59	..	4.14	—5 11
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	87.4	64.3	72	..	4.99	—4.18
Coimbatore	90.0	69.6	74	..	3.06	—0.61
Trichinopoly	98.7	77.0	60	..	1.12	—2.53
Negapatam	87.5	79 4	64	..	1.67	—3.51

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

A GREAT WORK AND SOME MINOR TOPICS.

(By an Onlooker).

One of the outstanding events of the week was undoubtedly the speech of his Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council. Bombay has waited a considerable time for this announcement; expectation has run high regarding it; yet when it came, there is not the smallest doubt that it impressed, even startled the whole Presidency by its magnitude, its boldness, its sweeping breadth, and comprehensive statesmanship. The thing is of course, much too big, and withal too complex, for discussion by a mere onlooker in a paragraph; but not the idlest looker-on who skims a newspaper in Bombay has failed to be mightily impressed, all the same, by Sir George Lloyd's great plan of action for the twentieth century improvement,—almost, one had written the redemption—of the Presidency's capital, which is also India's Gate and the British Empire's second City.

The People's Welfare.

Just as, whatever her own wishes or hopes might be, nothing can prevent her Excellency Lady Lloyd's personality being permanently associated in the minds of the people of this Presidency with the great movement to secure its children's welfare, so nothing can prevent his Excellency's forceful personality from being permanently associated with the capital's welfare, and the housing of Bombay's people. And, be it noted, the movement to which her Excellency is giving her whole-hearted energy and enthusiasm, and her outstanding organizing ability, must in the last analysis hinge and depend very largely indeed upon the fine and inspiring conception to which his Excellency has committed himself, after more than a year of close investigation, close thinking, first-hand study and sheer hard labour in Bombay's interest. His speeches have demonstrated his shrewd grasp and keen interest of and in many subjects of the day; the forthright dominance of an essentially strong and an esientially modern man's personality. But, withal, his great speech of August 3rd, taken in conjunction with all the known facts of the situation, demonstrate to us all the fact that, first and foremost he has determined that the homes and physical condition of the people must and shall be bettered, and that he is pledged to it that he will leave Bombay incontestably a better place than he found it. We can hardly hope or demand that a Governor should be more fittingly or more advantageously inspired; and as an American writer has reminded us: "Sir George was a tested and proven man before you get him here. He gets there. His record is that he delivers the goods."

Whatever else may be said, it is safe to assert that in the great task he has set himself in the service of the people of this great Presidency, his Excellency has behind him that people's sincere and whole-hearted good wishes, confidence and support.

The Appeal for Would-be Pleaders.

A correspondent in Ahmedabad writes me regarding what he calls "the rather mawkish appeal for a lowering of the standard of the High Court Pleaders' Examination in Bombay." He says: "I am no lawyer, and no very great admirer of the tribe, though I have met some of them who compelled one's respect and admiration. But this agitation to make easier the Examination for High Court Pleaders strikes me as illogical and weakly sentimental. The only reason advanced is that so many poor fellows fail to pass. Well, what of that? The only sound justification for lowering the standard would be if it were found that one could not get enough of pleaders under the existing standard; and even that would only be really good ground for lowering the existing standard if it were demonstrated that those who did pass were more than sufficiently equipped for their job. I understand that even now a candidate is only required to get a little more than half the maximum number of marks to pass; 60 per cent.. I believe; and really, if a man cannot manage so much is it not vastly better for himself, and for the community, that he should turn his hand to another job? There are other jobs, you know, and some of them vastly more productive and serviceable to the country than pleading."

What is the 'Anglo-Indian Press.'?

An up-country correspondent writes. "Kindly ascertain for me from some of your clever city friends, or, better still induce some of your clever city newspapers to publish for general information, exactly who is the "Anglo-Indian Press"? Does the phrase mean the newspapers of the Eurasian community, or the "country-born"; and if so what are those journals? Does it mean newspapers published part in vernacular and part in English? Does it mean Indian-owned and English-edited journals printed in English, such as the "Bombay Chronicle" when Mr. Horniman edited it? Or does it mean English-owned and Indian-edited papers, and if so, which are these? I recently read a pretty scathing criticism of the scurrilousness of the "Anglo-Indian Press", and I want to know, and the country ought to be told, what is meant by the "Anglo-Indian Press." I also recently read, by the way, the speech of a veteran journalist in India who claimed that every respectable newspaper man in this country would like to see our Press laws made far more drastic than they are. If these journalists themselves had the making of the regulations, he said, they would sweep away at a stroke nine-tenths of the existing regulations, as to deposit of securities and the like, which he regarded as merely irritating and unnecessary restrictions; and introduce one new regulation which should really and invariably be enforced: namely, the severe penalization of Editor and publisher where a published statement could be proven wilfully false and wilfully mischievous, and the final suppression of the journal for a second offence of the same kind if a statement were false and mischievous, said this authority, the onus would rest upon editor and publisher of proving that it was not wilfully by producing evidence of an honest and reasonable effort to verify before publication."

All in the Day's Work.

Lacking any expert or special knowledge in the matter, I cannot express any opinion regarding the methods and systems of work followed by officers of the Indian Civil Service. But, as seen by an On-looker in this Presidency, those of them who serve Government here are easily the hardest-worked men I have met in Bombay. And now and again it may happen even to the casual On-looker, that chance gives him a passing glimpse of one amongst the almost innumerable and infinitely various demands and responsibilities which go to the making of the formidable aggregate of work which these servants of the King-Emperor must cope with unceasingly. For example,—it is always the minor and the unexpected that interest—has anyone ever taken the trouble to ascertain how many petitions are put up to Governments every year by India's three to four hundreds of millions of people? I fancy that, if we took our own Bombay Government alone, the figures would be found to be very surprising. I was enquiring about it the other day, because I had occasion to follow up the trail of a single one among these petitions. It was an interesting trail, full of intricate twists and doublings; and incidentally, it gave me my glimpses of the procedure applied to all petitions, and left me marvelling (a) at the admirable and scrupulous thoroughness of the system and its administration, and (b) at the extent of the sheer hard work involved in the handling of the merest side line, so to say, of official duty and responsibility.

How Petitions are Treated.

It may easily be imagined that all petitions are not remarkable for their lucidity, or for the reasonableness displayed by their writers. There are individuals of whom it might be said that they would petition Government if they find that their dinner costs them more than they think it ought to cost, or when a constable has misdirected them, or when the landlords refuse to patch leaky roofs. And, as a petition writer, such a person would be apt, one can well imagine, to be rather trying to a busy official. But I believe it is safe to say that never a single petition, good bad, mad or indifferent, reaches our Government, without being as scrupulously assayed as though it were pure gold all through. Upon investigation, the petition may show its writer to have suffered to the extent of two annas (or a crore of rupees) by an official error; or it may show the petitioner to be an entirely deluded person without a shadow of a real grievance; or it may eventually prove that so far from being a loser, the petitioner has actually been a gainer of two annas (or a crore of rupees) by some official error. One thing is certain: it will be sifted to the last dot over its last "i", and the truth regarding it having been verified, will quite infallibly be acted upon. There may, and probably will be delay. That is because no chances are taken. If necessary it will be made to engage a hundred different expert minds, for a minute or an hour, and it may have to make long journeys in the process. The one thing absolutely and most impressively certain about the whole business is that it will not be neglected, scamped, or only partially considered. These Government mills here in Bombay do grind with most amazing thoroughness; and whether for an aggrieved peon or a multi-millionaire mill-owner, and whether the upshot be good or ill for Government, it does not affect by one hair's breadth the carrying out of the process; having regard to the meticulous thoroughness of which I no longer am surprised to find that every I.C.S. man I meet bears upon him the brand of the man who is overworked and never wholly care-free.

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Yours sincerely,
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WAR BONDS 1920, 1921, 1922, & 1923 accepted at par as the equivalent of cash and **WAR BONDS 1925 & 1928** at Rs. 102-4-0 & Rs. 103-4-0 respectively in payment of subscription to the Loan.

Government will set aside annually 1½ per cent. of the amount of the Loan, inclusive of the 1919 issue to form a DEPRECIATION FUND in order to buy in the Loan when it falls below the issue price.

Open from 5th July to 14th August, 1920, inclusive.

Subscriptions to both issues in THE FORM OF WAR BONDS will, however, be received up to ***15th October, 1920.***

The Loan and Bonds may be purchased on application at the Head Office or any Branch of the Presidency Bank or at the Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or the Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, or of any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank Business. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. 1691-F, dated 21st June 1920. Copies of the Notification and of the form of application can be obtained at any of the above-named places.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE IN BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTIONS.

A FURTHER APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has addressed the following letter dated 6th August 1920, to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

In continuation of my letter dated the 1st July 1920, I have the honour to write a few more lines on the question of slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle in the Bandra Slaughter House.

I have read the copy of the letter No. 1183/C, dated the 24th July 1920, from the Municipal Commissioner, wherein he has furnished some information re. the slaughter of milch-cattle in the Bandra Slaughter House, and also the copy of the report from the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

From the report of the Superintendent, we find, that in the period of 15 days, 3,133 animals (cattle and buffaloes) were slaughtered. The following particulars as to their sexes and ages are given in the report.

No: 496, P.C: 15.83, Sex: Males, Age: —

No: 1152, P.C: 36.76, Sex: Female, Age: Over 8 years

No: 497, P.C: 15.86, Sex: Female, Age: Under 3 years.

No: 988, P.C: 31.53, Sex: —, Age: 3 to 8 years.

It is further stated that during these 15 days, 334 heads of buffaloes were slaughtered. The following are the particulars as to their ages.

No: 4, P.C: 1.19, Ages: Under 3 years.

No: 21, P.C: 6.28, Ages: Between 3 and 8 years

No: 309, P.C: 92.51, Ages: Over 8 years.

The Commissioner suggests in his letter that "it will be proper to prohibit the slaughter of male-cattle under 3 years of age and of female-cattle under 4." He also recommends the prohibitions of the slaughter of cows and buffaloes in calf. The Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses also gives the same opinion. I have some apprehensions as to the achievement of the object with which this question is brought before the Corporation if a resolution be passed in accordance with ecommendations.

As you might be aware the number of the milch and agricultural cattle is decreasing every year, and so it is necessary to protect and preserve whatsoever stock we have. Now, if the recommendation of the Commissioner is accepted and rules according to it are framed the result will be that no male-cattle under 3 years of age and no female-cattle under 4 years of age will be allowed to be slaughtered. This means that there can be no restriction on the slaughter of male-cattle above 3 years of age and of female-cattle above 4 years of age, and consequently any cattle above the prescribed age, useful for milch and agricultural purpose will be allowed to be slaughtered.

Secondly in the Superintendent's reports, the most useful age for milking animals is mentioned to be from 3 to 8 years. As far as I understand, the milking age is upto 12 years according to our common experience.

It is further reported that no cows in milk were presented for slaughter. This is quite true, because nobody will like to lose the income that he can derive by the sale of milk and its by products. But when a cow or buffalo under 10 years of age becomes dry, it does not mean that it has become dry for ever and it is not going to be pregnant. If such an animal is preserved for about 8 months, it is sure of commence giving milk again. It is also probable that the kind of arrangement suggested by the Commissioner, if approved, will hardly be able to solve the problem of the milk-supply of the city.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

Now there remains the problem of Agricultural-cattle. The prohibition of the slaughter of male-cattle under 3 years of age can do hardly any good. Any male-cattle over 3 years of age will be allowed to be slaughtered. A bullock or a male-buffalo can be useful for agricultural purposes till it attains the age of about twelve years. And resolution according to the Commissioner's recommendation, will not solve the problem of the insufficiency of the agricultural-stock. Only in the Bandra Slaughter-House, about 18,000 bullocks are killed every year. You can very well imagine how useful for the agricultural purposes these eighteen thousand bullocks can be, if they are alive.

I believe that for increasing the cattle-stock of the city as well as of the country, the Corporation should prohibit the slaughter of any animal that may be or can be useful for milch and agricultural purposes. So I suggest that as a preliminary measure the Corporation should resolve to prohibit the slaughter of:—

(1). Cows, Buffaloes (female), Calves and heifers of any kind below the age of 12 years and (2). Bullocks and male-buffaloes of any kind below the age of 12 years.

By passing such a resolution, the question is likely to arise as to what should be done when a cow or a buffalo become dry. At present, these dry cattle are hardly maintained by their owners, who prefer to sell them to the butchers and buy new ones instead. These dry cattle are slaughtered and in this way the number of milch-cattle diminishes every year and there remains no chances of increase. The owners do not prefer to maintain these dry cattle, because they can not get sufficient accommodation and if they get, they are required to undergo heavy expenses.

CATTLE AND DAIRY FARMS.

So, for the solution of this problem, I suggest that Municipality should establish a cattle-farm of its own, where the dry cattle may be preserved on payment of a moderate charge till they commence to give milk again, when they can be returned to their owners. In this way, the Municipality will be able to protect and preserve the dry cattle-stock of the city and will be help cattle-breeding. This will also lead to a fair increase in the number of cattle in future. The cattle-farm is a paying concern, because the amount that may be spent after its maintainance can be realised from the fees that it receives for the preservation of the dry-cattle and in profit, the Municipality becomes the owners of the young calves and heifers. These calves and heifers, when they attain their maturity can be sold and their sale can realise more than what might have been spent for rearing them. The Commissioner also suggests the establishment of such a farm and it is desirable that the Corporation should take up this question without delay and resolve to establish a Dairy and Cattle-farm. The Commissioner is not sanguine that any good result will be achieved by the correspondence with various societies interested in Cattle-Preservation. I think that he errs somewhat in his conclusion and that if he concults the various organisations engaged in the work of cattle-preservation and protestion, he is sure to obtain some more information and views on the subject. So I hope that the Corporation will accept the Sub-Committee's proposal and ask the Commissioner to initiate correspondence with various societies so engaged.

The public feeling is very strong in this matter and I am sure the Corporation, as a body largely elected by and representing the public, will not fail to carry out the wishes of the public which are put forth by various memorials and resolutions already forwarded to you.

Before concluding this letter, I again appeal to the Corporators to consider this questions carefully and pass such a resolution as would save and increase the useful cattle-wealth of the country.

The total quantity of salt, which passed into consumption in Bengal Presidency during year 1919-20 was 7,612,788 maunds. This is exclusive of 38,43,550 maunds net, export by rail, road or river but inclusive of 202 maunds reduced from saltpetre and 7,918 maunds issued free of duty for commercial purposes. (A. P.)

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LATE MR. TILAK.

"A GREAT MIND, A GREAT WILL"

TRIBUTE BY ARBINDO GHOSE.

Mr. Arbindo Ghose writes in "The Independent":—

A great mind, a great will, a great and pre-eminent leader of men has passed away from the field of his achievement and labour. To the mind of his country, Lokamanya Tilak was much more, for he had become to it a considerable part of itself, the embodiment of its past effort, and the head of its present will and struggle for a free and greater life. His achievement and personality have put him amidst the first rank of historic and significant figures. He as one who built much rapidly out of little beginnings, a creator of great things out of an un-worked material. The creations he left behind him were a new and strong and self-reliant national spirit, the reawakened political mind and life of a people; a will to freedom and action, a great national purpose. He brough to his work extraordinary qualities, a calm, silent, unflinching courage, an unwavering purpose, a flexible mind, a forward-casting vision of possibilities, an eye for the occasion, a sense of actuality, a fine capacity of democratic leadership, a diplomacy that never lost sight of its aim and pressed towards it even in the most pliant turns of its movements, and guiding all, a single-minded patriotism that cared for power and influence only as a means of service to the Motherland and a lever for the work of her liberation. He sacrificed much for her and suffered for her repeatedly and made no ostentation of his suffering and sacrifices. His life was a constant offering at her altar and his death has come in the midst of an unceasing service and labour.

HIS LEGACY.

The passing of this great personality creates a large and immediate void that will be felt acutely for a time, but it is the virtue of his own work that this vacancy must very soon be filled by new men and new forces. The spirit he created in the country is of that sincere, real and fruitful kind that cannot consent to cease or to fail, but must always throw up minds and capacities that will embody its purpose. It will raise up others of his mould, if not of us, stature, to meet its needs, its demands, its call for ability and courage. He himself has only passed behind the veil, for death and not life, is the illusion. The strong spirit that dwelt within him ranges now freed from our human and physical limitations, and can still shed upon us on those now at work, and those who are coming, a more subtle, ample and irresistible influence; and even if this were not so, an effective part of him is still with us. His will is left behind in many to make more powerful and free from hesitations the national will he did so much to create, the growing will, whose strength and single wholeness are the chief conditions of the success of the national effort. His courage is left behind in numbers to fuse itself into and uplift and fortify the courage of his people; his sacrifice and strength in suffering are left with us to enlarge themselves, more even than in his life-time, and to heighten the fine and steeled temper our people need for the difficult share that still lies before its endeavour. These things are his legacy to his country, and it is in proportion as each man rises to the height of what they signify that his life will be justified and assured of its recompense.

Methods and policies may change but the spirit of what Lokamanya Tilak was and did remains and will continue to be needed and constant power in others for the achievement of his own life's grand and single purpose. A great worker and creator is not to be judged only by the work he himself did, but also by the greater work he made possible. The achievement of the departed leader has brought the Nation to a certain point. Its power to go forward *from* and beyond that point, to face, new circumstances, to rise to the more strenuous and momentous demand of its future will be the greatest and surest sign of the soundness of his labour. That test is being applied to the National Movement, at the very moment of his departure.

The death of Lokamanya Tilak comes upon us at a time when the country is passing through most troubled and poignant hours. It ocurred at a critical period, it coincides even with a crucial moment when questions are being put to the nation by the Master of Destiny, on the answer to which depends the whole spirit, virtue and meaning of its future. In each event that confronts us there is a Divine significance, and the passing away at such a time of such a man, on whose thought and decision thousands hung, should make more profoundly felt by the people, by every man in the Nation, the great, the almost religious responsibility that lies upon him personally.

THE TWO ISSUES.

At this juncture it is not for me to prejudge the issue; each must meet it according to his light and conscience. This at least can be demanded of every man who would be worthy of India and of her great departed son that he shall put away from him in the decision of the things to be done in the future, all weakness of will, all defect of courage, all unwillingness for sacrifice. Let each strive to see with that selfless impersonality, taught by one of our greatest scriptures, which can alone enable us to identify ourselves both with the Divine Will and with the Soul of our Mother. Two things. India demands a further future, the freedom of soul, life and action needed for the work she has to do for mankind; and the understanding by her children of that work and of her own true spirit that the future India may be indeed India. The first seems still the main sense and need of the present moment, but the second is also involved in them—a yet greaer issue. On the spirit of our decisions now and in the next few years depends the truth, vitality and greatness of our future national existence. It is the beginning of a great Self-Determination not only in the external but in the spiritual. These two thoughts should govern our action. Only so can the work done by Lokamanya Tilak find its true continuation and issue.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

STRIKE OF MILL CLERKS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

The Gujarat Parishada will hold its fourth session in Ahmedabad on 27th, 28th and 29th August. The Conference would not have come so early, but the leaders felt that Gujarat must express itself clearly on the stirring problems of the day before all India meets in a special session of the Congress to decide one way or the other and hence the hurry. A Reception Committee is formed and it has undertaken the organisation work in right earnest with the help of a number of sub-committees. Every day work shows that the organisers make appreciable progress and their arrangements would be complete for the large number of delegates who are expected to take part in the momentous deliberations this year. A meeting of the Reception Committee was held on the 6th instant when Mr. Gandhi presided. Mr. Vallabhai Patel was unanimously elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was, however, not so easy to elect the President of the Conference. The Conference will this time be a historic one and different views shall find expression on its platform. It will, therefore, require the guidance of a person who with tact and ability can sucessfully influence the deliberations with a commanding personality. The only choice under the circumstances can be Mr. Gandhi, but he declined the honour, stating that his views were already too well-known on the various topics and that he wished to have an impartial verdict from the country on Non-Co-operation and other weighty questions. Various names were suggested, but they cannot be satisfactory from all points of view. However the districts are to be consulted and the final election is postponed for to-morrow.

Honour to Lokmanya.

I had the occasion of writing in my previous letter of the feelings of people on hearing the death of Lokmanya Tilak. Their grief was so very spontaneous that they took every opportunity to show their feelings for the lost leader. A *hartal* was observed on Monday, the 2nd instant; the private schools had closed while the students had abstained from attending the Government institutions incurring the great wrath of the authorities, who in some cases are known to have managed matters with, but little tact. An advantage was taken of Mr. Gandhi's temporary presence in the city and an open-air meeting was arranged, where Mr. Gandhi paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Tilak to the cause of the country and laid stress on the important lessons with which his career abounded for the posterity. On the 9th instant, the all-India mourning day a spontaneous *hartal* came off. Mills stopped working. A meeting was arranged in the Premabhai Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Jivanlal Desai. But the hall was packed to suffocation long before the appointed time. The rush continued to be great. An overflow meeting had to be arranged in Sansar Sudhara Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Dabholkar. Still many had to go away disappointed carrying the only consolation that they had been to the place of the meeting and had caught some stray words as they came out from the windows of the hall. Great was the enthusiasm and the proceedings were interspersed with the cries "Tilak Maharajki Jai." A photo of Mr. Tilak, beautifully garlanded with flower wreaths, was displayed and deafening cheers were given to it.

Lot of middle classes.

The war has come and gone. The world once more settles down to the new order of things. The prices that went up high, show but little signs of a fall. Still the capitalists hardly think of giving any relief to the toiling millions whose sweated labour contributes to fill their coffers. The Government have come out with their belated announcements that find, but little favour in the eyes of the employees. Labour went on strike and forced the capitalists to come to knees. But there is another class—the middle class, who largely work as clerks and manage various offices. Poor souls,—their complaints are as bitter as ever. They are given hardly any relief. Without any betterment in their lot and with the demands growing more and more taxing on their purses, because they have to meet such demands to keep up their position, they are hard pressed. The mill clerks of the city requested the mill-owners to redress their just grievances, they threatened strike, even went on strike in some cases. But what does it avail when the mill-owners can run on their mills without in the least caring for them. It is only their feelings of philanthropy that can be appealed in such circumstances. Cases have come to light when individuals have given some relief. Notwithstanding the complaint is there for the capitalists to right it in time.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

Karachi feights market bookings this week are again about 10,000 tons, but at the rates five to ten shillings lower. The demand has all been for Antwerp and Hull. London and Liverpool have been quiet neglected. Moderate business seems possible at about the present rates which, however, do not meet owners' rates specially for forward busines.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

11th Sunday after Trinity. 15th August, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-00 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Tours in C. Hymns 321, 490, 559, 172. 5-00 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Walmisley in C. Hymns—201, 197, 231. Collections for Additional Clergy Society Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8-0 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and poor, Marathi Service at 9.30 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Part I—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); †-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarati). 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujerathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Mafins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m. 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7, 8, and 9 a.m. Evening Service at o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass: 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum, Back Rod.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study.

Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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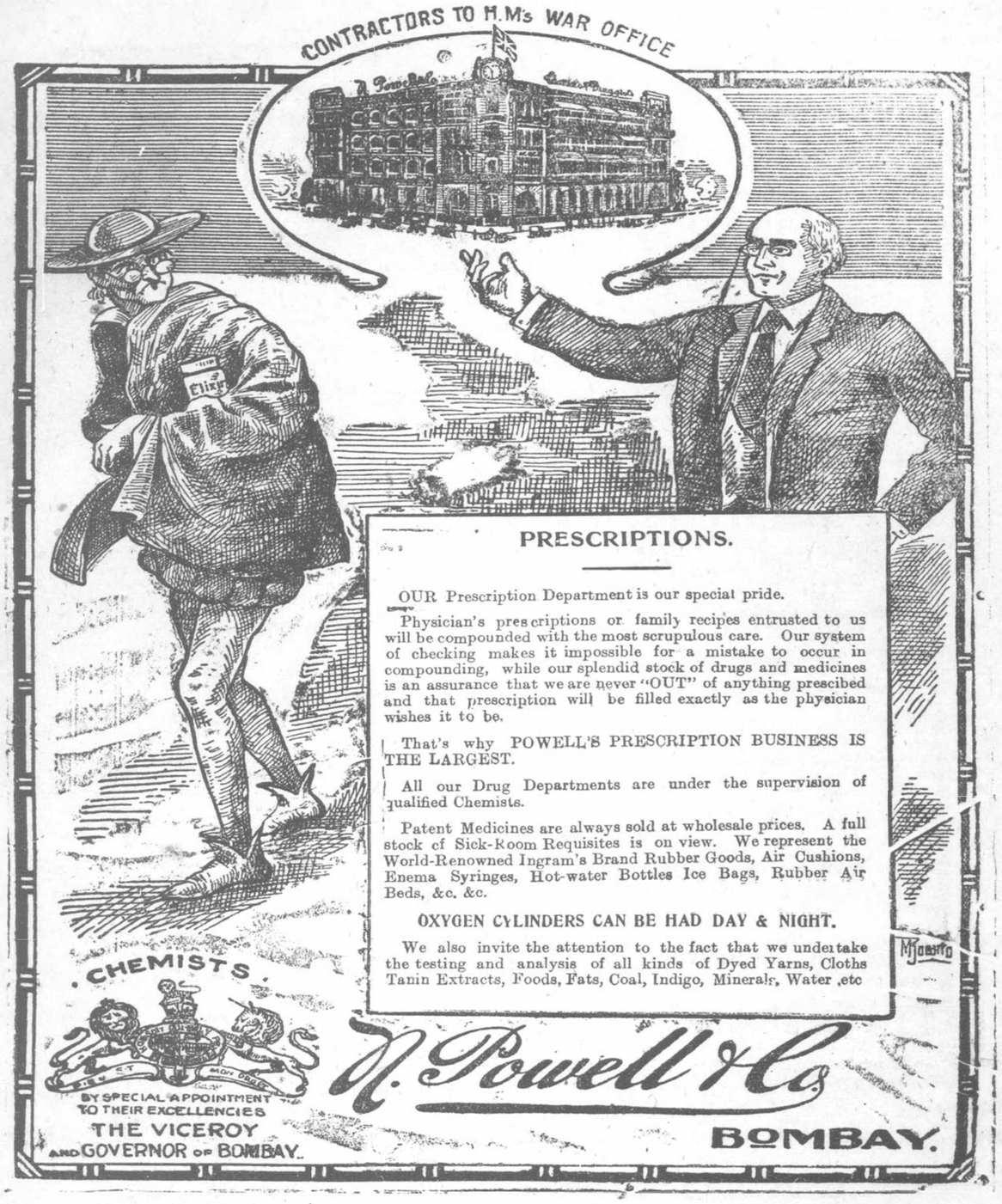
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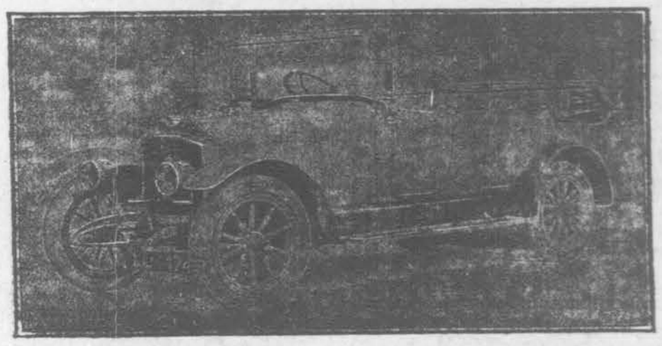

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